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DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS PART OF WEST'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR

LD141505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[V. Bolshakov article: "'Human Rights' in the Strategy of Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] Recently it has been a rare U.S. statesman who has passed up an opportunity to include in his foreign policy statements a phrase about the need "to struggle for human rights"--not in the United States, of course, but far beyond, mainly in the socialist countries.

It is well known that in the countries of the "free world" the workers are deprived of the right to work and education, ethnic minorities are treated as second-class citizens and women do not have equal rights. The persecution of opponents of the capitalist system and representatives of the progressive forces struggling for peace, democracy, the halting of the arms race and the rights of the ethnic minorities has become the daily practice of the bourgeois courts. In the United States alone, as A. Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, recently admitted, there are hundreds if not thousands of political prisoners in the jails.

What "human rights" in the USSR and the other socialist countries concern the West? The point is that in the jargon of imperialist propaganda the term "human rights" is opposed to what our Constitution guarantees for every Soviet person. In any event, the term does not, of course, mean the working people's liberation from capitalist exploitation.

Marx and Engels had already written in "The Holy Family" [Svyatoye Semeystvo] that the bourgeois state, while proclaiming "human rights," is acting not in the interests of the working man but of the property owner, that these "rights" do not liberate man from property but "give him freedom of property, do not liberate him from the sordid chase for profit but merely give him freedom of enterprise."

It is this "freedom of enterprise" which characterizes bourgeois society that the Western champions of "human rights" dream of introducing in the socialist countries. Here an analysis of their actions shows that it is a case not of the honest competition of ideas and social practice but of imposing on the socialist countries a "freedom" which the bourgeois apologists understand as simply a synonym for capitalism.

As though specifically confirming that this is definitely the case, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's notorious assistant, states: The United States' task is to prove to people that "it is not some utopian revolution but man's strengthening self-assertion for the sake of his own rights which is the historical necessity of our time." Commenting on this statement, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes: "The so-called 'strengthening of man's self-assertion for the sake of his own human rights has a very clear and specific class content. It is a case of the assertion of bourgeois rights, of the inviolability of private ownership and the inviolability of the rule and interests of the monopoly bourgeoisie in the world. That is the essence of the alternative to socialist revolution offered by the modern ideologists of imperialism."

Yes, the main, strategic aim of modern anticommunism remains the restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries. But whereas before the gamble was almost exclusively on brute force, nowadays, without having abandoned this, even the Western military staffs are speaking increasingly frequently of the use of ideology as a weapon of psychological warfare. Thus, NATO's latest secret circulars point to the need to step up "allied actions on the psychological front" against the Warsaw Pact countries.

It would seem that, in Europe, operations of this sort, typical of the cold war, should have been excluded after the Helsinki conference. But back at the end of 1976 the U.S. House of Representatives submitted a report to the President stating that "the United States and its allies intend to continue to use the Helsinki Final Act as their tool." Commenting on this statement, James Goldsboro of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote that, in the West's opinion, the Final Act should be used to "open up communist societies" to the penetration of bourgeois ideology and, in particular, "to help the dissidents."

"The struggle for human rights" is thus not simply a slogan of imperialist propaganda but a "working concept" of the strategists of psychological warfare. It has become a component of the program for "the enemy's ideological disarmament" elaborated in the depths of various U.S. Sovietology centers and similar institutions in the NATO countries. "Inveterate spies and saboteurs, reactionary emigrees from East Europe and renegades expelled from the USSR find refuge" in these centers, the Bulgarian scholar D. Pavlov writes.

The product of these centers is employed by U.S. and NATO intelligence. It is also used in the materials of the foreign policy propaganda services and is imposed by various means on the citizens of the socialist countries, particularly through the broadcasting channels of official Western radio stations--from the Voice of America to the BBC--and also via the CIA's subversion departments--Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

On the ideological level this campaign is based on the so-called "theory of the erosion of communism." An official document entitled "Ideology and Foreign Policy" was prepared in the United States on the basis of the recommendations of the authors of this "theory." It said, in particular, that the task of the United States and its allies is to "create the conditions for the erosion of communist ideology" in the USSR and the other socialist countries by taking "special measures from outside." These included the "encouragement of the forces of nationalism," the contrasting of so-called "humane" or "democratic socialism" with Marxism-Leninism, the undermining of the socialist community's unity, the activation of antisocialist forces and even the creation of some kind of opposition. Almost 18 years have passed since the adoption of this document, but it is still the guide for the psychological warfare services. Joseph Kraft, a commentator well versed in Western propaganda machinations, recently published an article in which he reaffirmed that the U.S. strategic aim remains the "internal evolution" of Soviet society and called for support of "reformers"--that is, of the antisocialist forces on which the authors of the "erosion theory" were banking in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Characterizing this period, RUDE PRAVO wrote in an editorial article that, according to the schemes of the revisionists and their Western patrons, "the 'free play of forces, including antisocialist forces' must be established in politics." Just what is meant by this "play"? Literally this: "Socialist democracy must return once again to the principles of bourgeois parliamentarianism. The freedom of any views was proclaimed in ideology, the qualitative difference between bourgeois and proletarian ideology was denied and anyone could advocate practically whatever he liked under the guise of Marxism. However, despite this formal ideological tolerance, those who defended the ideas of scientific communism were persecuted." In short, there is a desire to restore capitalism under cover of socialist phraseology. The West does not even conceal this now, overtly characterizing the Czechoslovak events as an attempt to "revive the pre-Munich democracy"--that is, the bourgeois republic.

The defeat of the rightwing forces in Czechoslovakia which, incidentally, were highly active in speculating on the term "human rights" in pursuing their antisocialist aims, was at the same time a defeat for the strategists of psychological warfare.

However, the "strategists" have not laid down their poisoned weapons. They are constantly making new efforts to insure the "ideological restoration of capitalism" by implanting their agents in the socialist countries, including using the pretext of "monitoring the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements on human rights." According to the West's scheme, these agents must advocate various kinds of theories of "deideologization," "political pluralism," "polycentrism," the "erosion of state sovereignty," "transideological cooperation" and so forth.

As Hungarian scientist (T. Gereg) writes, in fighting for a "pluralist evolution" of socialism's political system the organizers of psychological warfare are now hoping that they will succeed in the USSR and the other socialist countries in concocting counter-revolution-minded groups and organizations--linked with the imperialist intelligence services--of the type created in Czechoslovakia in 1967-1968.

It is not difficult to see that in this instance the strategists of psychological warfare, in operating under the slogan "defense of human rights," are defending the "rights" to subversive activity of the agents which they themselves have created and the "rights" of those people who operate from the positions of bourgeois ideology. In particular, this was graphically demonstrated by the hysterical reaction in the United States and a number of other NATO countries to the recent trial of the spy A. Shcharanskiy.

The crusaders operating under the banner of the "erosion of communism," along with the other opponents of detente and enemies of socialism, are demanding that the leaders of Western countries apply constant "pressure" on the socialist countries in the expectation that this will contribute to their "revolution" in a desirable direction for the West. These attempts are totally hopeless and, moreover, reveal the real aims of the pseudo-champions of "human rights"--aims which run counter to not only the spirit and letter of the Helsinki conference Final Act but also the principles of the relations between socialist states and Western countries enshrined in a number of bilateral documents.

In expatiating upon "human rights" the imperialist propagandists and their yes-men are referring to the same "rights" of which Marx and Engels wrote in "The Holy Family." But it was of precisely this "right" of the private owner to exploit hired labor that the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries deprived capital through their socialist revolutions. They deprived capital of it once and for all by asserting the working people's right to be the masters of their state.

The strategists of psychological warfare cannot reverse the wheel of history.

SOCIALIST STATES, NOT WEST, LABELED DEFENDERS OF RIGHTS

LD141015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[M. Mikhaylov article: "The Right to Defend Human Rights"]

[Text] The gross violation of human rights is inherent in the capitalist system under which the few grow rich on the harsh exploitation of the overwhelming majority.

Millions and millions of people are deprived of the most vital rights like the right to work, education and medical care.

The working people's struggle for these rights has been continuing for many decades. Each "concession" is wrested from the exploiters in fierce class battles. The successes of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community promote this struggle.

The new Soviet Constitution has been living, acting and operating for almost a year now. Everything written in this supreme document of modern times is being implemented in practice.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said: "...Now every Soviet person is confident that he will never be unemployed, that he will receive the necessary education, that gifts and talents will find application, that he will not be left to the mercy of fate if he falls ill, that he will be secure in his old age and that he can rest assured of his children's destiny."

This is true democracy. What can the capitalist system offer to compete against the society of mature socialism? The increasingly high-handed flouting of civil liberties, rampant crime and the urban crisis, inflation and many millions of unemployed, the poverty of the aged, and drug addiction, which has even penetrated to the White House.

However, a cynical slander campaign about imaginery "'human rights' violations" in the USSR and the other socialist countries has been mounted in the West, primarily in the United States. And nothing more suitable has been found to be "defended" than individual renegades who have been justly condemned by Soviet courts, some of whom stooped so low that they became foreign spies.

This anti-Soviet ballyhoo has been incited under the sweeping slogans of "defense of human rights throughout the world." But the result has been unpleasant for these "defenders." Their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states have boomeranged on them. For at home the "champions of human rights and freedoms" daily violate them with regard to millions of people. One American Cabinet member let the "cat out of the bag" by admitting that U.S. jails contain a large number of political prisoners.

During President Carter's tour of American cities he was greeted in some cities by placards saying "stop the lawlessness." On a television program Senator Abourezk resolutely condemns the administration's inaction in the sphere of human rights in the United States.

The picture is similar in other Western countries; for instance, in Britain where the violation of civil rights has now reached the point where there is a total check on everyone starting a job.

Bourgeois politicians do not have the slightest right to call themselves defenders of human rights. This right belongs to the socialist society which for the first time in history has granted the broadest rights and freedoms to all the working people.

WPC HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETS IN COSTA RICA

ID131308Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 13 Aug 78 ID

[Text] San Jose, August 13, TASS--The Human Rights Commission of the World Peace Council has opened its session here, in the capital of Costa Rica. It is investigating into the crimes of the dictatorial regimes of Haiti, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Apart from commission members, taking part in its work are representatives of democratic organizations of many countries, eye witnesses of victimisation of patriots--a total of more than one thousand persons.

President of the Costa Rican Committee of Solidarity with the People of El Salvador spoke on the difficult position of people in that country, who have lived under the conditions of military dictatorship since 1931. The national resources of the country were sold out to foreign, chiefly U.S., monopolies.

The working people are experiencing great material deprivations. There are ten jobless per each three grown up gainfully employed citizens of that country. The unemployment rate is 60 per cent. A half of the children do not live to be 15 years old, because of permanent malnutrition. Any manifestations of opposition were cruelly suppressed.

Susie Castor, a representative of democratic circles of Haiti, spoke on the situation in that country. For decades, she stressed, Haiti has been ruled by the Duvalier clan. The laws of the state of siege suppress all freedoms. More than a thousand patriots are languishing in jails and concentration camps. Their only "guilt" is that they fight for a better future of their homeland. According to the figures of the United Nations Organization, Haiti now ranks last in Latin America by the standards of its health protection and public education. In spite of discontent of more than five million citizens of the country, the Duvalier clan has been keeping in power for a long time due to the all-round support of the USA.

Otto Castro, a leading official of the Costa Rican Committee for Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua, presented numerous proofs of the crimes perpetrated by the Somoza family keeping in power in that country for almost half a century. Now, while the commission is in session, Nicaragua is a scene of massacre of students by the national guards.

The forum in San Jose is also to be addressed by former prisoners of Haiti, Nicaragua and El Salvador, who succeeded in wresting themselves free from death rows, relatives of political prisoners, eye-witnesses of tortures and executions, leaders of progressive organizations and lawyers.

TADZHIK CAPITAL HOSTS UN SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD140737Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADHZIKISTANA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "UN Seminar in Dushanbe"]

[Text] A seminar of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on questions of planning techniques and the monitoring of plan fulfillment started work 7 August in Dushanbe in the conference hall of the Tadzhik SSR Gosplan Computer Center Research Institute for Economics and Economicomathematical Planning Methods.

Ten foreign countries--Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Sri Lanka--and also leading Soviet economists, executives of the country's planning organs and the leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments are participating in the seminar.

The seminar was opened by K.M. Makhkamov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan. V.Ye. Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech of welcome to the seminar participants. He told of the success and development prospects of the republic's economy.

In his speech (Chinavut Sutansima) (Thailand), director of the seminar and official of the ESCAP Secretariat, expressed gratitude on behalf of the Secretariat for the organization of the seminar and expressed the hope that the seminar would yield positive results for the further development of the economies of the ESCAP countries.

The seminar leaders were elected during its work. (K.K. Srivastava), adviser to India's Planning Commission, was elected seminar chairman and (Abdus Samad), chief of the International Economic Section of the General Economics Department of the Ministry of Planning (Bangladesh), (Atollakh Safan), director of the Planning and Budget Organization Center for the Siting of Production Forces (Iran), and (Arshad Ayub), deputy director general of the prime minister's official planning department (Malaysia), were elected his deputies.

V.P. Naumov, deputy chief of the Technical Assistance Section of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, welcomed the ESCAP seminar participants on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

"The socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union are giving the developing countries substantial assistance in boosting their economies," he said. "The expansion of this cooperation is mutually advantageous. It extends to the most important sectors of material production and the training of national cadres--something which helps effectively to overcome backwardness and to strengthen the economic independence of developing countries."

F.I. Kotov, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan National Economic Plan Consolidated Data Department, delivered a report at the seminar on the organization of state planning of socioeconomic development in the USSR. He dwelled on the most important aspects and directions of planning the country's national economy and also answered many questions from the guests.

(K.K. Srivastava), adviser to the Indian Planning Commission, told of the problems and particular features of state planning in his speech.

The seminar participants exchanged opinions on the materials of the reports and information reports which they had heard.

The ESCAP seminar is continuing.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN RHODESIA

LD111032Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 11, TASS--The U.N. Committee on Decolonization has completed the discussion of the situation in Rhodesia by a unanimous adoption of resolutions resolutely condemning the illegal white-minority regime in Rhodesia for its policy of racism and colonial oppression.

The discussion of this acute problem was held with the backdrop of activizing political manoeuvres by the Western countries, above all, by Great Britain and the United States, who are trying to "railroad" their settlement plan for Rhodesia. The participants in the discussion within the committee had repeatedly pointed out that the main purpose of the Anglo-American plan is to preserve the positions of the Western countries in that country. The attempts undertaken in the West to lift the compulsory sanctions against the illegal regime came in for sharp criticism. Such attempts, Abdollah Popal, the representative of Afghanistan, said in his statement, are seriously undermining the efforts by the international community with a view to restoring peace and justice in Rhodesia and an early transfer of all power in the country to the African majority.

Exposing the collusion of the imperialist powers and the Salisbury racists, representatives of Tanzania, Syria, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Bulgaria and other countries stated that true peace in Rhodesia may be established only through elimination of the racist system and establishment of true power of the indigenous population of Zimbabwe. The stand was reflected in the documents approved by the committee.

The committee demanded an immediate end to all the repressive measures taken by the illegal regime against the people of Zimbabwe, immediate release of all political risoners, restoration of the fundamental human rights for the country's population, as well as an immediate cessation of all aggressive acts and threats with regard to the neighboring African states.

The concern over the continued collaboration of a number of Western countries with the illegal Smith regime was reflected in another resolution adopted by the committee. The resolution, among others, points out that this collaboration is directly violating the U.N. resolutions, preventing an effective application of the sanctions imposed against the illegal regime. The committee demanded an immediate end to any contacts with the racist-minority regime in order to create conditions conducive to its maximal isolation.

WORLD ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE BEGINS WORK IN GENEVA

LD142032Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: The working out and adoption of specific measures aimed at liquidation of racism all over the world in all its forms, including the man-hating system of apartheid existing in South Africa, is the main purpose of a world conference for the struggle against racism and racial discrimination that opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The conference was convened under a decision of the United Nations General Assembly in the framework of the decade of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination proclaimed by the United Nations. It will last till August 25. The Geneva forum devoted to this burning problem of our time attracted the attention of the whole world. The participants in the forum learnt with great interest and satisfaction about a message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev who wished them success in the just struggle against colonialism, for freedom and national independence, against racism, apartheid, racial and national discrimination. The conference also received messages from a number of other prominent statesmen and public leaders.

At plenary meetings and in the committees of the conference, work will be conducted along three main directions. Representatives of states, of specialised United Nations bodies, national liberation movements and non-governmental organizations will discuss the achievements that have already been made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, will discuss effectivity of methods that were used so far in this struggle in a national and international aspect, will work out the programme of further actions aimed at complete eradication of this disgraceful and intolerable phenomenon.

The present conference is held in the atmosphere of struggle for deepening and widening of the relaxation of international tensions, for final and complete eradication of colonialism and racialism that still continue to exist, despite great successes of national liberation movements. Racism and colonialism still remain a dangerous source of tensions and conflicts that develop into armed clashes. Tensions in the African Continent are heightened by interventionist actions of some NATO countries. It is intolerable that racist regimes still exist in southern Africa where fundamental human rights of the native population are flouted and where the policy of apartheid that has been elevated to the rank of state doctrine is reigning. These regimes continue to exist due to broad and systematic backing they are given by imperialist monopolies and a number of Western countries, above all NATO members. Racialism and racial discrimination are spread in other areas of the world, too. Specifically, they struck deep roots in the United States, bringing innumerable hardships and suffering to millions of blacks and Puerto Ricans and to America's native population, Indians, who have been herded into reservations.

CARTER INTERVIEW INCLUDES SALT, AFRICA, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD141814Y Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 14, TASS--U.S. President James Carter gave an interview for the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, in which, touching on the present state of Soviet-American relations and, in particular, on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, he stated that the U.S. has "never let anything interrupt our constant commitment to the strategic arms limitation treaty negotiations. They've never been delayed a day, nor have they been interrupted because of any other circumstance or difference with the Soviet Union." The President further said that "we've made great progress in SALT." He expressed the hope that, given the settling of two or three key issues, "we could bring about a SALT agreement without further delay."

At the same time James Carter again repeated that "the unwarranted intrusion of the Soviet Union and Cuba into African affairs is a matter of great concern to us." Yet it is generally known that, if one has to speak of intrusion, one shall obviously have to speak of intrusion by the United States itself, which unambiguously conducted such a policy against the legitimate government of Angola and many countries in south Africa during the recent events in Zaire. An intention to intrude in African affairs was flatly stated recently by participants in a NATO Council session. All mankind knows about the undisguised U.S. meddling in the affairs of Middle East countries.

Concerning now the matter of human rights, which the American President deemed it necessary to raise once again, his appeals for complying with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki agreement and the International Declaration on Human Rights, should be addressed to the United States itself and its allies, where the trampling upon such rights is so well-known that there is no need to specially dwell on the matter. Besides, it will be interesting to ask why in his remarks on the human rights theme the American President every time so carefully evades the question of how matters stand with this problem in the most populated country of the globe--China? Yet quite a lot could be said on this theme, one should presume.

NEW 'REACTIONARY' COALITION PURSUES 'DANGEROUS' AIMS

LD141135Y Moscow PRAVDA IN Russian 10 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[N. Vasilyev article: "Dangerous Undertaking"]

[Text] The Truman Library and museum in Missouri contains, among the souvenirs and gifts once presented to the former U.S. President, an exhibit which recalls the regrettable, gloomy times of the cold war: The U.S. doctrines of "rolling back" and "retaliation," of the "from a position of strength" policy, the "brinkmanship" policy and so forth. It graphically symbolizes the U.S. imperialist circles' frank claims to world dominance. It is a globe with a metal plaque bearing the inscription "Pax Americana"--American peace."

The dust-covered souvenir, which is kept in the storeroom, is not now on display to the public among the other objects and papers reflecting the period of Truman's presidency. And the reason is clear. The museum's organizers evidently realized that the calculations of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism on atomic monopoly, on a policy of blackmail and threats toward the Soviet Union and on world rule have dissolved into dust. The changed world correlation of forces, the growth of the forces of socialism have forced them to hide from people's gaze the symbol of the unrealized hopes of those who dream of world rule.

But it appears that adventurists and sowers of hatred who would like to restore these dusty symbols to the pedestal of the country's foreign policy and to resurrect not only the goals but the methods of U.S. foreign policy have not ceased to exist, have not disappeared. Only in this light can we assess the creation, as proclaimed at a press conference in the U.S. Congress, of a new shameful reactionary group which literally from its inception has been brandishing the censer of the cold war.

The composition and title of the organization, "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," speak for themselves. "Hawks," reactionaries and anticommunists of all stripes, renegades and traitors from the Soviet Union, zealous enemies of the relaxation of international tension and the development of international cooperation have united under the flag of anti-Sovietism. There are also organizations like the "American Conservative Union," the "American Security Council," "the National Committee of Enslaved Nations," "the Security and Intelligence Foundation," "the Solzhenitsyn Society" and others. The members of the "coalition" include Senators Goldwater and Helms and a number of "has-beens"--the Republican, Reagan, former governor of California; General Keegan, former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence; General Lemnitzer, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and others like them.

The aims of the assembled "hawks" give rise to no doubts or false rumors. The program of the new "coalition" is the further stoking of anti-Soviet hysteria in hopes of wrecking detente, further inflating the arms race, already a danger to the cause of peace, and casting mankind back to the gloomy time of the cold war. It is no accident that the demands in the "coalition's" program include rejection of the principle of equality in relations with the Soviet Union, the attainment of the United States' "overall supremacy" and a return to the "from a position of strength" policy.

Only one thing can be said about all these unbridled anti-Soviet militarist appeals: They are a dangerous undertaking, dangerous to the cause of universal peace and by no means least of all to the U.S. people themselves. I would like to believe that sober-minded U.S. politicians and the country's public will realize where these "extremists" are leading matters and be able to cool their inflamed heads.

VNA REPORT DENIES U.S. POWS STILL HELD IN SRV

LD151037Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 11 August, TASS--As VNA reports, a representative of the Vietnamese institution whose functions include collecting information about people missing during the Vietnam war has sent a letter to the U.S. State Department denying the information disseminated in the United States that American prisoners of war are being held in Vietnam.

The letter recalls once again the statement of Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien that all American prisoners of war have been handed over to the American side and that all the Americans who remained in South Vietnam after 30 April 1975 have been returned home. The letter points out that the dissemination of the aforementioned groundless information is aimed at preventing the normalization of relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the United States.

ADMINISTRATION INCREASING FOREIGN ARMS SUPPLIES

LD121117Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 12, TASS--In spite of repeated assurances of the White House that it intends to limit arms sales abroad, the United States is continuing the dangerous policy of increasing arms supplies to foreign states.

The administration has officially notified the Congress about its intention to sell 744 million dollars worth of weapons to Israel, Taiwan, Thailand, Iran, Spain, Pakistan and South Korea. On the list of these arms are the latest rockets of various types, self-propelled guns, howitzers, tanks, electronic homing and tracking systems as well as ammunitions.

'SHORTSIGHTED' U.S. CURRENCY POLICY HARMS WEST'S ECONOMY

LD112202Y Moscow in French to Europe 1800 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In recent months, the dollar has broken all records for catastrophic devaluation. One cannot say that this leaves the government circles of Western countries indifferent. Monetary problems, and in particular the problem of the dollar, have been at the center of two recent summits' attention--the Bremen summit that brought together the leaders of the Common Market countries and the Bonn summit held by the heads of state and government of the most important powers of the capitalist world. One knows, however, that these two summits have been unable to work out effective measures for the economic and financial recovery of the Western countries.

The position of the American dollar depends to a great extent on the policy of the U.S. Government which, as is known, is in no hurry to honor even the modest commitments made in Bonn. (?In order to) strengthen the dollar, the United States has agreed to reduce oil imports and the balance of payments deficit. It either cannot or does not want to do either. In addition, Washington is intentionally banking on the fall of the dollar's value. At the moment, this game still favors the American monopolies because it allows them to dominate their foreign competitors, mainly in Western Europe. In fact, the constant devaluation of the dollar automatically reduces the value of American goods in local currencies on foreign markets.

This U.S. policy is, however, shortsighted, to say the least. It can lead to complete chaos on the currency markets and thereby cause irreparable damage to international trade and the capitalist economy as a whole.

Recently, LE FIGARO observed that by devaluating its currency, Washington prejudices the economies of the West European countries. This can have the most dangerous of consequences.

Another French paper, LE MATIN wrote that the Arab [oil] exporting countries are now ready to give up the dollar as the basis for calculating the price of crude. This sort of decision would confirm a crisis of confidence in the dollar and would provoke new upheavals in the monetary system of the capitalist world.

The economic and financial difficulties of the Western world have become an everyday occurrence, and even the boldest bourgeois economists cannot put forward efficacious means for getting out of this deep crisis, nor can they say with certainty when it will end.

Dollar Drops in Tokyo

LD150924Y Moscow TASS in English 0037 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 15, TASS--A new drop in the rate of the U.S. dollar has been registered at the Tokyo stock exchange today. It opened at 1:183.7 Japanese yen, i.e. the lowest ever rate during the whole post-war period.

The continuing depreciation of the U.S. dollar in the monetary markets of Japan and Western Europe has been caused in a large measure by the U.S. foreign trade deficit and the policy of the monetary dumping pursued by U.S. monopolies in the struggle against its capitalist rivals.

OPINION POLLS REFLECT NEW LOW IN CARTER CREDIBILITY

LD121748Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 12 TASS--The NEWSWEEK magazine writes that the results of the public opinion polls testify to the fact that President J. Carter's credibility during his stay at the White House has now reached such a low level which has not been registered with regard to any of the Presidents since the time of Truman.

According to a recent opinion poll conducted by J. Gallup Institute, only 40 per cent of those interviewed approve, while 41 per cent disapprove, J. Carter's performance. In January, these figures were 55 and 27 respectively.

An opinion poll conducted by NBC and the ASSOCIATED PRESS revealed that a mere 20 per cent of Americans assessed positively the President's record in the economic area and only 22 per cent his foreign policy.

69 per cent of U.S. citizens (against 17 per cent), reports L. Harris' service, point to a serious discrepancy between the pronouncements and the actions of official Washington.

BLACKS, LATIN AMERICANS HEAD LIST BELOW POVERTY LINE

LD130848Y Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 13, TASS--Twenty-four million 720 thousand Americans making 11.6 per cent of the entire population of the United States live now below the officially established "poverty line," the Census Bureau said.

The national minorities which are subjected in the United States to various forms of "overt and covert" discrimination are in a particularly difficult position. Thus, according to the figures issued by the bureau, 22.4 per cent of the Americans of Latin American extraction and 31.3 per cent of black Americans are now below the "poverty line."

PRC PROPAGANDA ON USSR BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR PLANS EXAMINED

LD141740Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

["Envying Goebbels' Laurels"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--TASS commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

Peking propagandists clearly envy the laurels of "Dr Goebbels" and other Hitlerite liars who believed that the more often a lie is told the more successfully it can be passed for truth in the end. Almost every day, false provocative reports are launched by Peking in the press, in the HSINHUA teleprinter service or over the radio. Those who concoct these lies do not worry that their reports do not go together with facts. The main thing for the Peking slanderers is to ensure that any product of their propaganda carry the maximum possible charge of anti-Sovietism, that each propaganda blow hit at the process of **detente**, undermine peoples' struggle for disarmament and peace.

Last week the Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY published a provocative item in which it reported, quoting "Western workers of means of the mass media" (bear this in mind, Western colleagues) that, allegedly, preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare are conducted in the Soviet Union. It was alleged in the item that "bacteriological and chemical weapons are being intensively produced in the USSR, that lethal viruses and bacteria found in Africa (sic) and in other areas (not in Antarctica, by any chance?) are being bred. More than that, it is being alleged that "Soviet troops stationed in Eastern Europe are now being armed with new types of weapons carrying bacteriological and chemical charges."

Any unbiased reader would say that these are horrible lies. Was it not on the Soviet Union's initiative that the convention on the ban of bacteriological weapons was signed? Was it not from the rostrums of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses that the call to ban chemical weapons was made? Was it not the Soviet foreign minister that made a call at the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly for a breakthrough to conclude the talks on banning chemical weapons? All this is true, just as the fact that Peking to this day sabotages the signing of the convention on banning bacteriological weapons; that the self-same PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes these days such revelations as the one that war might be waged with the use of conventional weapons, but might also "develop into a nuclear war" and, therefore, it is necessary to "perfect the skill of killing the enemy"; that at the same special session of the United Nations General Assembly Peking's representative was in the lead among the adversaries of any disarmament, among supporters of the unrestrained arms race.

The liars from PEOPLE'S DAILY resorted to the allegations about preparation for bacteriological and chemical warfare in the USSR so as to make the following assertion: "Faced with a Soviet bacteriological and chemical menace, U.S. land forces and air force stationed in Western Europe will be using new means of antinuclear, antibiological and antichemical protection". It would be interesting to know what can be said concerning this assertion by those who are thus mentioned.

The attempt to bring about direct confrontation of the West, above all the USA, and the Soviet Union has long been the main aspect of Peking's strategy. From Peking's viewpoint, it is not so important if it will be a nuclear clash (the maximum version) or if it will be a bacteriological, a chemical or other such conflict. The ultimate of the dreams of the Peking strategists is to "sit it out", watching the "tigers' fight" and when they get exhausted, to impose their own hegemony on the world.

It is precisely for these reasons that Peking obstinately tries to prevent any agreements in any sphere of disarmament. It is for this purpose that it calls for putting an end to the "appeasement course" of Western countries with regard to the Soviet Union, that they provoke Western countries to unrestrained continuation of the arms race, including chemical and bacteriological weapons. This is precisely why Peking declares for turning Europe into an American range for testing "new means of antinuclear, antibacteriological and antichemical defence." And it declares for this obviously without asking the opinion of European peoples.

CHOU EN-LAI'S 1949 OVERTURES FOR U.S. ALLIANCE REVEALED

LD141509Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from New York: In connection with the State Department declassification of a number of documents in its archives, UPI reports that some of these documents reveal that in 1949 Chou En-lai secretly asked the United States to help China chart a course independent of the West and the Soviet Union. According to the UPI report, Chou En-lai established contact with U.S. official representatives in Peking and asked that his message be delivered in absolute secrecy to the highest U.S. officials.

According to UPI, he also demanded that strict secrecy be maintained and that his name not be mentioned under any circumstances, warning that if this was not heeded, he would, of course, disavow knowledge of the message.

According to the documents, Chou En-lai demanded that the United States help China and recommended that it proceed on the basis that China was still not a communist country and that if Mao Tse-tung's policy was correctly implemented, it would not become a communist country for a long time. In this event, China would be able to act as an intermediary in international affairs between the Western powers and the USSR. According to UPI, Chou En-lai's proposal caused polemics in the State Department and was finally rejected.

The publication of this highly revealing document clearly shows the true face of Chou En-lai and his friends in the Chinese leadership who, as is absolutely plain, were already seeking a way to a secret conspiracy with the USA at that time.

PRC SUPPORT FOR U.S. ASIAN POLICY 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

OW142133Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Commentary by Soviet journalist and foreign affairs expert Volskiy: "Peking's Short Views and Irresponsible Policy"]

[Excerpts] Historically speaking, we can see that the soundness of a nation's policy must be based on a reasonable judgment of the political situation. This is precisely the political policy of the fraternal community of socialist countries which always adheres to Marxist-Leninist thinking and principle.

It should be pointed out that the policy followed by the Peking leaders is not based on a reasonable judgment of the political situation. Moreover, they have even abandoned a genuine Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

What worries the Chinese people is that the actions of Peking's leaders are seriously endangering the national security, independence and peaceful future of China. We must first point out the political policy followed by Peking's leaders which is harmful to China. This line supports the policy of containing China followed by U.S. imperialism and its allies.

Not long ago, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown openly declared that the Pentagon has plans to further modernize its Pacific fleet. People can clearly see by his words that the spearhead of U.S. militarists is always aimed at China's eastern coastal areas.

The Pentagon has built many military facilities on Micronesia. What is the target? According to a newspaper report, U.S. militarists are stepping up the construction of various facilities in this vast region which covers almost the entire southwestern Pacific Ocean. We should point out that the Soviet Union is very far away from Micronesia. The countries not far from these islands are U.S. allies such as Japan and the Philippines, where the United States has built military bases. Therefore, we can see that the United States is definitely not building military facilities in Micronesia to oppose these countries. Then who is the target? If we look at a map, we can see that the southern and southeastern regions of China are precisely the targets of the missiles, aircraft and troops in Micronesia. Based on these facts, the Chinese leaders' policy of encouraging the United States to make war preparations in Asia and the Pacific is quite shortsighted and irresponsible in view of the fundamental interest of China. Any guarantee that these military facilities are not to attack China is groundless. China's important regions are precisely the targets of the strategists of U.S. imperialism.

INTERNAL DISPUTES PREVENT CLEAR PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD141345Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] It is generally known that the stability of a foreign political course of any country is determined to a large degree by what is happening on its domestic political scene. What is the picture in China today on this score? Here is our analysis, written by a Soviet journalist, Nikolay Shishlin.

The makeup of the active players on the Chinese scene has greatly changed in the past year or two. Chou En-lai, Chu Te and Mao Tse-tung left the scene one after another. That was followed by the disappearance of Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and her followers under rather dramatic circumstances. The mad attacks against the gang of four, who are blamed for all the excesses of the so-called Great Cultural Revolution, are accompanied on the one hand with a massive purge of the supporters of the four in the center and in the provinces and on the other with the comeback to active political life by many Chinese leaders, first of all, the current first deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping.

A congress of the Chinese Communist Party and a session of the Chinese People's Assembly, as they underlined loyalty of the ruling elite to the Maoist concepts, gave up at the same time many dogmas of the Maoist religion under the pretext of correcting mistakes and crimes committed by the gang of four. Is this dismantling of Maoism or an attempt to adapt it to the changed situation? So far, both elements are present. There is, of course, a crying need to square accounts with the past, to overcome chaos created by the Maoist policy; there is also a desire to retain Mao as a (?hoop) of a sort that keeps society in a state of at least some kind of unity. Behind this contradictory scene there lies a continuing internal struggle in China. It is highly characteristic that soon after Mao's heir, Hua Kuo-feng, declared that a purge of the Chinese society had been mainly completed, the official Peking newspaper JENMIN JIHPAO, or PEOPLE'S DAILY, stressed in a number of articles that the purge should be further developed and that people who called for stopping it are afraid of being exposed themselves.

A call has been lately made in Chinese propaganda to start criticism of the theory of the summit by Lin Piao. Actually, this theory is a highly important Maoist postulate, the essence of which may be reduced to the following: The ideas of Mao Tse-tung are the summit of Marxism-Leninism of the contemporary epoch. The call to criticize this theory seems to look like an opening shot at such a target as Mao himself. It's also indicative that there is mounting evidence in China about a reassessment of the activities of Kang Sheng, who supervised the purge in the party and in the country in the interest of Mao Tse-tung and his wife during the Cultural Revolution. Kang Sheng was the butcher of the Chinese revolution and in that capacity he was Mao's right-hand man. If his (?expose) becomes a fact, that will be not only a tribute to historic truth but a major event in the current internal political struggle.

Some time ago in one wall poster in Peking--and wall posters still appear now and then in the Chinese capital--its author asked this: Who are the scoundrels who provoked the April incident when revolutionary masses were suppressed? Who are they after all? Under the April incident the wall poster meant the bloody dispersal of a 100,000-strong demonstration of Peking residents in April 1976, that is, when Mao was still alive.

Behind all this strife and passion in Peking there lies a struggle for power between various factions in the top Chinese hierarchy. At the same time, the struggle for power is raging around specific issues, which concern not only the internal policy but the foreign policy of the country as well.

The question of China's foreign policy orientation simply cannot fail to be present in this internal strife. It is useless guessing what group will ultimately get the upper hand on the Chinese political scene. One thing must be borne in mind: Besides the current dramatic cast there is the main character in China, too, which is the Chinese people--who will sooner or later say its word on that Maoist policy, which has brought it so much sorrow and privation.

TASS CITES UNEN REPORT ON PRC'S ANTI-VIETNAMESE POLICY

ID111656Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 11, TASS--The ever increasing anti-Vietnamese actions of the present Peking leadership are in fact a continuation of the annexationist policy which was once pursued against other peoples by the Chinese emperors, bourgeois ideologists of reactionary Sinocentrism, all kind of Chinese militarists, writes the Mongolian newspaper UNEN in an article exposing the policy of the current Peking leaders.

Peking's hostile actions against the courageous Vietnamese people, UNEN says, are a concrete manifestation of the practical realisation of the strategic aims that were proclaimed by the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1977 and the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress. The newspaper JENMIH JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] says directly that Peking's policy and actions program in respect of the Chinese residing abroad "should serve the needs of Chinese foreign policy line, that is, the strategic aims of struggle against the Soviet Union, the majority of the socialist countries, and the national liberation movement.

Peking's anti-Vietnamese actions represent the toughtest form of great-power expansionism, UNEN says. This cannot but make the politicians of neighbouring countries, especially Southeast Asian states, think over possible consequences of Peking's policy in respect of the Chinese living in those countries.

Peking's great-power hegemonism, its instigating policy are playing into the hands of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, which in turn, seek to warm their hands on anti-Soviet and anti-socialist hysteria without thinking of the fact that their unwise actions will boomerang against them.

But all of Peking's attempts to put pressure on the heroic Vietnamese people, to interfere with their constructive work in building a powerful Socialist Vietnam under the leadership of Vietnam Communist Party, their tried and tested vanguard, are in vain, UNEN stresses. Socialist Vietnam, Vietnam the winner, has on its side its true friends, its class allies--the fraternal countries of socialism and all progressively-minded people in the world.

PRC ASIAN POLICY MARKED BY 'SMILES', THREATS

LD141205Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Lugovskoy article: "Intrigues Under the Mask of 'Good-Neighborliness'"]

[Text] For many years relations between China and neighboring countries in the southern Asia have been characterized by deep-rooted alienation. But Mao's successors have recently plainly been seeking to surmount the impasses of their Asian policy. This has prompted Asian observers to cite a so-called "diplomatic offensive" by Peking. Its symptoms are an entire series of visits by high-ranking Peking leaders to countries in Southeast and South Asia this year.

The visits, according to Peking's calculations, were to demonstrate China's good intentions and its readiness to develop normal relations with its neighbors. But what does it matter if the Peking visitors propose toasts to friendship with glasses in their hands? At the same time they are increasing subversive activities against Asian countries. They would already seem to have exhausted their stock of expletives in their attacks on detente.

People in Asia can see that China offers friendship only at the price of enmity with other countries. In other words, by involving them in the stratagems and intribues of Maoist international policy to disunite world socialism and the developing countries and turn these countries against each other. In a situation of discord and conflict it would be easier for Peking to realize its expansionist designs in Southeast Asia.

The divergence between Peking and its southern neighbors may also be detected clearly when considering another aspect of the situation. Peking's virtual approval of the U.S. military presence in Asia, which the majority of Asian countries see as a source of real danger, is no longer a secret to anyone. The Chinese leadership has virtually given its blessing to the new military doctrine for Asia expounded by the Pentagon chief in his Los Angeles speech of 22 February. The essence of this doctrine is to increase U.S. militarist activity in this region. In forming a bloc with Washington, Peking officials are prepared to sacrifice the security interests of other countries with astonishing ease.

It must be said that the West has not failed to take advantage of this by attempting to play the "Chinese card." When arranging the priorities of its Asian policy, the Washington administration gives preference to China, as was confirmed again by the results of national security advisor Z. Brzezinski's recent visit to Peking. The Pentagon's further efforts to develop a network of military bases in the Indian and Pacific oceans despite energetic protests from the littoral states of South Asia are a direct consequence of this. [paragraph continues]

Countries in southern Asia attentively follow the "special relationship" between the United States and China, which is resulting in increased tension in this region.

If Peking's "diplomacy of smiles" convinces us of anything, it is this alone: Having maintained the former great-power aims of its policy, Peking has begun using a combination of more refined means to achieve them. In a dispatch from Hong Kong, the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that China's present policy in Asia "includes the deliberate stoking of tension and active confrontation with countries with which China has disagreements." And, indeed, the combination of the tactics of pressure and flattering smiles, of negotiations and subversive actions is probably the most characteristic feature of Peking's policy in Asia. There are more than enough examples of these tactics.

Teng Hsiao-ping had barely concluded his "friendly" visit to Burma before rebel groups equipped with Chinese weapons stepped up their activities there. Why did this happen? The point, as observers believe, is apparently that the Burmese side did not wish to associate itself with the "antihegemony front" being knocked together by Peking, in the reasonable belief that this would contradict Burma's nonalinement policy. In revenge, the Chinese leaders signaled the rebel groups in Burma to step up their subversive actions.

In the opinion of observers, the recent fighting in Burma "surpassed in terms of fierceness everything that has taken place in recent years." New York TIMES correspondent Kamm reported from Rangoon: "The rebels are operating in northeast Burma from bases on Chinese territory, from where they obtain ammunition. Their leaders are received in Peking as guests of honor, and an illegal radio station broadcasts in their name from Chinese territory, calling on the peoples of Burma to rise against their government." Rangoon sees in the new activation of the rebel forces an oblique indication that China, despite the treaty on friendship and nonaggression and the border agreement with Burma signed in 1960, has not abandoned the claims it once made to 170,000 square kilometers of Burmese territory. Describing Peking's hypocritical behavior, a Rangoon newspaper wrote that its Chinese neighbor was rushing into Burma "with a bucket of water in one hand and a burning torch in the other."

Peking recently sent a flotilla of its ships to the Senkaku Islands. This step was interpreted as an attempt to force Japan to sign a treaty with China on Peking's terms, that is, agreeing to include in it the (clause) on the "struggle against hegemony." It is perfectly obvious that agreement to this demand is fraught with the danger of Japan's involvement in Peking's machinations against the Soviet Union and any other country in Asia for which Peking, for one reason or another, has no sympathy.

Peking's representatives have persistently instilled in recent Japanese military visitors to China the idea of the need to expedite the programs for Japan's militarization. A report of the U.S. Congressional Budget Office published in Washington noted that continental China has abandoned its previous opposition to the increase of Japan's Armed Forces, to the U.S.-Japanese security treaty and to the existence of U.S. military bases on the Japanese islands.

Peking has recently also favored India with its smiles, suggesting that it does not oppose the normalization of relations and that it is now up to India. At the same time, in an interview with the newspaper INDIA TODAY, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung plainly stated that the Chinese side was not interested in talks on the territorial issue. But in the opinion of Indian representatives, the normalization of Indian-Chinese relations depends primarily on the solution of this issue. [paragraph continues]

As the Indian press has noted, China wants the border conflict with India to remain unresolved, since it does not want to lose the possibility of exerting pressure on it. Peking's desire to fan the smoldering embers of the separatist rebellions of the Naga and Mizo tribes does not, in any case, attest to its readiness to restore relations with India. The pro-Maoist underground has also been activated in Sikkim, since it is reluctant to come to terms with this region's annexation to India, with the rights of a state.

The campaign of blatant pressure and threats which Peking has mounted against Vietnam under the spurious pretext of "defending" the people of Chinese nationality living in that country could also be called an offensive, but certainly not a diplomatic offensive. China has canceled its agreement on economic cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, recalled its technical specialists and intensified tension on the border with Vietnam. China armed Cambodia and incited it to attack Vietnam. Peking does not like the independent policy pursued by Vietnam and regards it as an obstacle to its own hegemonic policy. This time Peking's hostile actions are being openly taken against a socialist country whose people only recently displayed exc tional heroism in repelling the punitive campaign of the imperialist aggressors and have become the outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia.

The speculative character of Peking's claims to the role of guardian of the Overseas Chinese--the Huachiao--of whom there are more than 20 million in Southeast Asian countries, is self-evident. First, by falsely abrogating the right to defend them, Peking is effectively encroaching on the sovereignty of Southeast Asian countries. These claims are reminiscent of the arrogant behavior of the Western powers which, in colonial times, demanded that China grant special rights to their citizens. Second, the point is that Peking is displaying "concern" for the fate of only a small section of the Huachiao--the bourgeoisie: entrepreneurs, traders, stockbrokers, big landowners.

It is well known that, according to the most moderate estimates, the total amount of capital belonging to the Chinese elite in Southeast Asian countries is about $15 billion. According to the book "Overseas Chinese" published in Singapore, in Indonesia, for instance, more than 60 percent of the money in circulation and 70 percent of the retail trade is concentrated in the hands of wealthy Chinese; they appropriate 33 percent of the country's national income. The Chinese also maintain firm economic positions in Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines so that, according to India's BLITZ magazine, "in literally a few days they could create real economic chaos in each of the aforementioned countries." The use of Chinese immigrants as a "fifth column" for Peking is creating increasing concern in Southeast Asian countries. For instance, speaking in the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission recently, Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja declared that the time has not yet come to restore diplomatic relations and direct trade links with China. According to him, this is prevented primarily by the problem of the juridical status of the local Chinese, of whom there are about 3.8 million in Indonesia. This question, the minister stressed, has become still more urgent in connection with the exacerbation of the relations between China and Vietnam.

Life shows that the Chinese leaders regard the Southeast and South Asian countries as their "lost territories" which, according to their schemes, must be "returned" to China. While pursuing a great-power, expansionist policy vis-a-vis these countries, Peking is intensifying its subversive activity against its neighbors and resorting to pressure, blackmail and threats against them. Naturally, this policy is encountering growing indignation in Asian countries whose peoples are fully determined to defend their freedom and independence.

BREZHNEV HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

LD141716Y Moscow Tass in English 1650 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--Today the General Secretary of CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea with the First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, President of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic Todor Zhivkov, who is resting in the Soviet Union.

They exchanged information on the main directions in the work of the CPSU and the BCP towards guiding the construction of socialism and communism. Attention was concentrated on key questions of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. It was noted with satisfaction that the sides carried out considerable work to implement the programme of all-round cooperation and drawing closer together of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Direct ties have been organized between ministries, departments and organizations, the number of major projects carried out jointly is increasing, cultural cooperation is being constantly enriched.

An important stage on the road of the two countries' growing closer together, will be the adoption of a general scheme for specialization and cooperation in spheres of material production up to 1990, preparations for which entered the decisive stage. The leaders of the two parties and states expressed confidence that its successful realization, together with the implementation of measures worked out and being worked out in the CMEA framework, will make an important contribution to the further consolidation of the socialist community.

During the exchange of views on topical international problems Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov emphasized the devotion of the USSR and the PRB to the detente policy, to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They are convinced that the countries standing on positions of detente, possess great potentials for developing reciprocally useful cooperation in most diverse fields.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov showed concern in connection with the latest developments in the Middle East and new separate steps that lead still farther aside the problem of a cardinal Middle East settlement.

Todor Zhivkov informed Leonid Brezhnev about Bulgaria's striving to strengthen peace, goodneighbourhood and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula. The leaders of the parties and states expressed the hope that the peoples of the Balkan countries will not allow that important area to become an object of intrigues and machinations by forces hostile to detente and the cause of peace.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov pointed to China's hegemonist course, profoundly hostile to the interests of peace and socialism. They confirmed the ardent solidarity of their countries with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is being subjected to gross pressure by the PRC.

The paramount role played by the Warsaw Treaty Organization in ensuring peace and security on the European Continent and in improving the international climate was underlined.

The talk passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and complete understanding.

Taking part in the meeting were Alternate Politbureau Member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko, Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU CC Anatoliy Blatov and the Chief of the Office of the First Secretary of the BCP CC Milko Balev.

Zhivkov Leaves Crimea

LD150934Y Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Simferopol, August 15, TASS--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, left for home today after a vacation in the Crimea at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

ALBANIAN LETTER 'LIFTS CURTAIN' ON PRC AIMS IN BALKANS

LD150849Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Policy of Hegemony"]

[Text] The Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT recently published a letter from the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee and Albanian Council of Ministers to the CCP Central Committee. This letter refers to the cessation of Chinese aid to Albania and the recall of Chinese specialists from this country as a way of bringing pressure to bear on Albania and as one factor characterizing the Peking leadership's proimperialist position. This letter is also characteristic and notable in that it reveals that in 1968 the Chinese leadership suggested that the Albanian leadership, "conclude a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania" under the pretext that Albania "will never be able to defend itself against foreign aggression with its own forces." Albania, the letter writes, "refused this anti-Albanian and counterrevolutionary suggestion by the Chinese leadership."

It is clear from the AWP Central Committee letter that, having received a refusal, the Peking ruling clique nonetheless still continued to impose on Albania the idea of a "military alliance." Foreign press commentaries indicate in this connection, with justification, that the Albanian leaders' letter is essentially warning other Balkan countries of the Chinese leadership's desire to turn this region into a "powder keg."

The story which ZERI I POPULLIT has revealed also recalled Mao Tse-tung's sinister "prophesies" in a talk with Strauss, leader of the West German Christian Social Union, to the effect that a new war could break out in the Balkans. In a word, even 10 years ago the Peking leaders were acting the role of destroyers of peace and calm in this part of Europe.

The entire history of the development of Albanian-Chinese relations since 1960 attests that Peking has essentially never built its relations with Albania as a "socialist country." The Maoists saw in it above all a suitable operations base for penetrating the Balkans with a view to attempting to drag the countries of this region into the orbit of great-power Maoist policy. It is no accident that the Albanian document states that "the suspect alliances which Peking is trying to create in the Balkans are fraught with great danger for the peoples of this peninsula, for the Yugoslav, Albanian, Greek, Turkish and other peoples, and that the peoples of the whole world should display vigilance with respect to Chinese intrigues in this zone."

The Albanian leaders' statement has once again lifted the curtain on Peking's long-term aims in the Balkans. It has demonstrated the hegemonist methods which the Peking inciters of war want to introduce into the practice of international relations.

We can see from all this how the Chinese leadership has actually attempted to pursue its policy of great-power chauvinism and expansion with respect to a small Balkan state.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF SLOVAKIA ATOMIC POWER STATION

LD111548Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 11, TASS--The testing of the turbine of the first generating set of the "B-1" atomic power station has been completed successfully in Yaslovsk-Bogunice, a town in western Slovakia. A new step has been made to fulfill the task facing the 3,000 strong collective of construction and assembly workers of this major energy project--to commission the first generating set with a power of 400 megawatts this September.

In keeping with the long-term programme of developing atomic power engineering, drawn up in Czechoslovakia, atomic power stations are to account for about forty per cent of the power output by the end of this century.

PRAVDA CITES CZECH ARTICLE ON BRATISLAVA DECLARATION

LD141043Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Unity and Cohesion Are Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Prague, 10 August--Support, defense and strengthening of the socialist gains achieved through the heroic efforts and selfless labor of the peoples of each socialist countries are the common international duty of all the socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO writes in an editorial entitled "For Unity and Socialism."

The international aid which the socialist countries gave to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 at a time when they needed it more than anything, the article says, stopped the further counterrevolutionary offensive in our country, precluded a bloody phase and created favorable conditions for the unification and activation of Marxist-Leninist forces and for the purging of opportunists from the party. Our Communist Party and socialist society mustered sufficient strength to overcome by April 1969 the consequences of the crisis in a spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to further develop the successful building of socialism.

Today Socialist Czechoslovakia is a flourishing state and a loyal member of the world socialist community. This is the result of the selfless labor of our people and of the farsighted policy of our party which expresses our society's interests. One source of our success is international solidarity and close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

At the 15th CPCZ Congress Comrade G. Husak said of this: "One of the decisive conditions of our success is our membership of the socialist community. Together we solve many tasks and problems, exchange experience and thus multiply our strength."

International reaction, the newspaper continues, has seen for itself once again from the example of Czechoslovakia that the socialist countries will nowhere allow anyone to drive a wedge between them, that they will not allow counterrevolutionary forces to undermine the foundations of socialism and that imperialism will not succeed in its constant attacks--which frequently become highly dangerous--in violating the positions of real socialism either by force or by perfidy and that it will never succeed in wresting a socialist country from the family of the socialist community.

In the past 10 years we have witnessed many other important events in the life of the socialist community countries. The Vietnamese people drove the American aggressors and their myrmidons out from their territory and united the country. This was the biggest defeat since World War II for imperialism, which was attempting by armed force to subordinate a socialist state.

The socialist countries are proud that they gave coordinated aid to their Vietnamese brothers and helped the glorious Vietnamese people, who made tremendous sacrifices, to repel the counterrevolutionary attempts of imperialism and to preserve the socialist gains in this part of the world; and today, when Socialist Vietnam is forced to repel China's provocative actions, the socialist countries once again express their solidarity with it. The world socialist community's influence on all world events is constantly strengthening, the newspaper writes. The peoples who have already liberated themselves or who are struggling for liberation from the fetters of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism see the socialist countries as their most loyal and natural allies.

RUDE PRAVO stresses that the imperialist-Maoist bloc is a serious threat to the cause of peace. The policy of China's present leaders is deeply at variance with the principles on whose basis the PRC emerged and at variance with the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves. Peking's present positions coincide directly with the positions of the most extreme reaction, from the opponents of detente ensconced in NATO headquarters to the racists in Southern Africa and the fascists in Chile.

The Maoists policy is not only alien to the interests of the world revolutionary movement, as their provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam testify conclusively, but is also essentially a reserve of imperialism in its efforts to halt and stifle world social progress. And so the principles set forth 10 years ago in the Bratislava Declaration--to agree and coordinate the socialist countries' activity in the international arena--are acquiring increasing weight. The socialist community is now a fraternal family of equal and independent states led by Marxist-Leninist parties and united by their common aims, interests and relations of comradely solidarity, the CPCZ Central Committee organ notes in conclusion. They are helping one another in every sphere of life, in building and in defense, in periods of rest and alarm. Their efforts aimed at further achievements in building socialism naturally multiply the strength of the entire community as a whole power consists of the might of each country individually. The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is the main guarantee of their common successes and also of their united might when they encounter hostile imperialist maneuvers face to face.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PRAGUE SUBWAY BUILDERS

LD150839Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the construction workers of the Prague subway: Dear Comrades!

I wholeheartedly congratulate you on a remarkable labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule completion of the construction and the commissioning of the second Prague subway line. This is a wonderful gift to Prague's inhabitants and an important contribution to the improvement of the transport network of the CSSR. The Prague subway has become a graphic example of fruitful Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and an embodiment of the fraternal collaboration of our countries and peoples. We are sincerely glad that your successes were the result of extensive socialist competition at the construction site between the Czechoslovak subway construction workers and Soviet specialists in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 30th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's February victory over reaction. I wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, great achievements in constructing subsequent Prague metro lines and in fulfilling the tasks which the 15th CPCZ Congress set the subway construction workers.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

MOSCOW HITS FRG'S FAILURE TO REMOVE TRADE OBSTACLES

DW141757Y Moscow in German to Germany 1108 GMT 14 Aug 78 DW

[Unattributed station commentary]

[Excerpts] 12 August was the eighth anniversary of the day when the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed. The following commentary deals with the economic aspects of Soviet-West German cooperation. In the years since the treaty's signing, much has been done towards deepening and intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation and transferring it to a mutual basis.

Soviet-West German economic relations could be developed even more successfully if there did not exist obstacles such as the lists of strategic goods. Quite often prices for West German products and equipments were raised in such a way that Soviet foreign trade enterprises were compelled to execute better transactions with other partners.

The opportunities of Soviet machinery deliveries to the FRG were also little used. Import duties amounting to 20 percent or more of production costs were imposed on quite a number of Soviet export goods, such as finished goods, notably machinery and equipment. Thus the gap between export and import remained though it was no longer as large as before.

The Soviet Union endeavored to remove these obstacles but this is rather difficult without the other side being ready to compromise. Opponents of Soviet-West German cooperation tried to stop business links with the Soviet Union. Their demands that this cooperation be curtailed and the reasons advanced by them in this respect have nothing in common with economic considerations. The CDU/CSU Bundestag faction even called for the elimination of crediting from trade operations with the Soviet Union.

But a turn toward realism eventually became visible on the Rhine after the signing of the treaty in this field. Foreign Minister Genscher described the aforementioned proposal of the CDU/CSU as economically adventurous and senseless.

In the Soviet Union as well as in the FRG it is understood that not everything has yet been tried and many reserves are still idle. But the expansion of businesslike cooperation is no doubt in the interest of both countries and constitutes a material foundation of detente and of normalizing relations.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS DA COSTA AS NEW PORTUGUESE PREMIER

PS Document on Crisis Cited

LD141213Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[B. Kotov dispatch: "Socialist Party's Position"]

[Text] Lisbon, 9 August--A joint session of the Portuguese Socialist Party's [PS] Executive and National Committees has taken place here to examine the political situation in the country and to determine the position of the PS on the question of overcoming the government crisis. The party's supreme leading organs, said a communique published after the session, expressed "solidarity with Prime Minister Mario Soares and also with the PS members and independents belonging to the outgoing cabinet."

decided, the communique goes on to say, that the PS "will not lend its support to a solution which would mean a deviation from the political course of the previous constitutional governments, "which, as is known, were headed by Mario Soares. At the same time the communique stresses the socialists' intention "not to obstruct the initiatives announced by the president of the republic when they begin to be put into effect."

The attitude of the PS toward the "government of presidential initiative" will depend "not only on the person of the prime minister and the composition of his cabinet, but also on the program presented by him in toto and in its various particulars." The PS leadership believes here that the appointment not of a civilian but of a military figure as premier would merely promote "the spread of the opinion that Portuguese democracy is on the retreat."

The new government, if it is created without a precise party basis and without guaranteed parliamentary support, the communique goes on to say, might only be a transitional one.

Parties' Reactions

LD150823Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "Portugal: Prime Minister Appointed"]

[Text] Lisbon, 10 August--Gen R. Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, has appointed the country's new prime minister. He is the "independent" Alfredo Nobre da Costa who was educated as a mechanical engineer and headed a number of Portugal's biggest industrial companies for many years.

The new premier was minister of industry and technology in Mario Soares' first government March 1977 through January 1978.

The brief communique from the president's office published yesterday evening said that the new prime minister "will immediately start consultations with the aim of forming a government based on noncoalition parliamentary support."

The press is reporting the initial reaction of the country's political parties to the appointment of the head of the new cabinet.

In the opinion of Socialist Party Secretary General M. Soares, the president of the republic has failed to fulfill the requirements of Article 190 of the Constitution which obliges him, after giving a preliminary hearing to the Council of the Revolution and the political parties, to choose a premier "taking into account the election results."

Freitas do Amaral, leader of the Social Democratic Center Party--the party of Portuguese big capital which, it will be recalled, provoked the present government crisis in the country--expressed obvious satisfaction with the president of the republic's choice.

"The prime minister who has been appointed does not meet the characteristics which the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] regards as necessary for solving the crisis under present conditions," the PCP Political Commission statement issued late yesterday evening says. "The critical attitude of the PCP," the document goes on to say, "toward the new premier's actions during this time as minister of industry, particularly as far as the withdrawal of nationalized enterprises from state control is concerned, is well known." The Communist Party's final position will depend on the "choice of ministers and definition of the government program."

It was announced that a PCP Central Committee plenum will be held tomorrow.

More Reactions to New Premier

LD141215Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[B. Kotov dispatch: "Consultations Under Way"]

[Text] Lisbon, 11 August--Alfredo Nobre da Costa, who has been appointed prime minister of Portugal, has begun consultations to form a new Cabinet of Ministers.

After meeting with the new prime minister, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, stated that the Communist Party delegation had told the prime minister its opinion of the present situation in the country, the composition and program of the government and the policy needed to resolve the main national problems.

Sa Carneiro, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], limited himself to asserting that the PSD as a party would not take part in the new cabinet but would study the possibility of single members of the PSD joining the government on an individual basis. The confederation of Portuguese industrialists expects "manifestly positive actions" from the new premier.

Right Seeks To Subvert Process

LD141305Y Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, August 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Golenkov reports: A. Nobre da Costa, Portugal's new prime minister [as received] has held here a first round of consultations with the major political parties. As is known, he was appointed by President A. Ramalho Eanes, after the parliamentary parties of Portugal had failed, during the time given by the country's head of state, to reach agreement to form a new cabinet relying on a stable majority in the parliament of the republic.

In these conditions, the right-wing bourgeois parties are trying to undermine the confidence of the broad popular masses in the democratic regime in order to subject to new attacks the revolutionary gains of the Portuguese people and the process of democratization as a whole. Not least among the plans of reaction is the attempt to compromise and isolate the Portuguese Communist Party which at all the stages of the strengthening of the democratic regime has been the most consistent defender of the interests of the working people and of the entire Portuguese people. Reaction hopes to shift the country's political axis towards the right and restore the power of the monopolies and the big landowners, destroyed by the revolution of 25 April. At the same time, as is known, it was the bourgeois party of the Socio-Democratic Centre defending the interests of big business, which had resorted to the boycott of the previous cabinet having demanded, by way of an ultimatum, to reconsider its overall program.

It was this circumstance that toppled the government. The Portuguese Communist Party considers that the government crisis provoked by the Socio-Democratic Centre is part of reaction's general strategy aimed at destroying the democratic regime. Resolutely opposed to the pressure or interference from the outside into the current crisis, the Portuguese Communist Party stresses the necessity of improving mutual understanding and cooperation of all the patriots and democrats, especially of the communists and the socialists. Today, Nobre da Costa will continue his consultations with the political parties.

PONOMAREV, KAPITONOV MEET SWISS LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

LD112256Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1942 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 August--A meeting has taken place between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard] and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party. Jean Vincent, honorary president of the Swiss Labor Party, also took part in the meeting. The representatives of the CPSU and the Swiss Labor Party exchanged information about their parties' activities and about topical and urgent problems of the international situation, stressing the necessity of stepping up the struggle for international relaxation and cooperation, for disarmament and peace in particular. The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

WEST BERLIN COMMUNISTS DEBATE TASKS OF PEACE, RIGHTS

LD150903Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov report: "Tasks of the Party"]

[Text] West Berlin, 11 August--A plenum of the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] has been held here. Horst Schmitt, the party's chairman, stressed that the West Berlin communists are now faced with two interconnected tasks: The struggle to strengthen peace and the defense of the working people's social and democratic rights. Therefore the party's forthcoming election campaign will proceed under the slogan of the consistent struggle to resolve these tasks.

Horst Schmitt then pointed out that the normalization of West Berlin's relations with its socialist surroundings and the strict observance of the four-power agreement remain a cornerstone of the policy of European detente. Any attempts to return the city to the rut of the cold war create a threat to security and the relaxation of tension in Europe.

The SEW Board stated its support for the strike struggle of the West Berlin construction workers. Those taking part in the plenum sent a letter to the German Communist Party Board expressing their full solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal party and its newspaper UNSERE ZEIT for democratic rights.

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH CANADA--Ottawa, July 30, TASS--It is very advantageous for Canada to develop and strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union specifically in the sphere of mutual deliveries of drilling equipment and exchange of technological information, President of the Canadian Drilling Research Association H. Leiner said in Calgary. H. Leiner spoke about how Soviet and Canadian specialists participate in a joint experiment for drilling a trial well in permafrost zone in the northern Urals, the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Different Canadian drilling equipment is being tested there. 9.3 million dollars worth of such equipment was already supplied to the USSR, the association's president said. These deliveries are of great importance for the development of the Canadian export of machinery and equipment, H. Leiner stressed. He said considerable interest is shown in Canada in Soviet-made automatic equipment for clutching drilling pipes and low-speed turbodrill. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD]

PRAVDA: CAMP DAVID SUMMIT WILL MEAN MORE CONCESSIONS

LD150831Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "They Are Urging Capitulation"]

[Text] Washington, 10 August--As already reported, White House Press Secretary J. Powell announced to correspondents that a meeting between J. Carter, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin will be held 5 September in Camp David.

While presenting--not without fanfares--this result of the efforts of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance during his Near East trip, the organizers of public opinion here immediately warn that no practical changes have taken place in the incompatible positions of Israel and Egypt.

"Washington," ABC, the leading television company, says, "wants to place the participants in the Egyptian-Israeli dialog in a pressure cooker in which the pressure accelerates the process." Who will be the primary target of this pressure? Televiewers immediately obtain the answer when they hear a broadcast from Tel Aviv by a correspondent of the same company. Announcing his acceptance of Vance's suggestion to visit Washington, Begin says that he has no intention of renouncing his annexationist positions. And so it is As-Sadat who must budge.

Right from the start of the present stage of maneuvering in the Near East, the Israeli "hawks" have taken the actions of As-Sadat--who has split the ranks of the Arab front of struggle--as a reason to further toughen their demands. Cairo's renunciation of the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination failed to engender concessions from Tel Aviv on the issue of the occupied Arab lands. At the conference of Israeli and Egyptian foreignministers recently held in Britain under the aegis of the U.S. secretary of state, Tel Aviv's representative subscribed to the positions of the so-called "Begin plan" which envisages the perpetuation of the occupation by the aggressor of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Finding himself at an impasse and subject to mounting criticism in the Arab world, As-Sadat recently broke off all talks with Israel. He declared that he would not return to the bargaining table unless the opposite side introduced "new elements" into its position. But no changes whatever have occurred in Tel Aviv's annexationist position, and the Egyptian president, "forgetting" his own remarks, is once again prepared to return to the separate talks. His hopes are obviously pinned on aid from Washington, which Cairo expects to exert a "pacifying" influence on Tel Aviv. But, looking ahead, the press here writes that at the upcoming conference in Camp David the Americans have no intention of spoiling relations with Israel by serving as advocates of the Egyptian side. New concessions--or, to be more precise, capitulation--are expected from As-Sadat.

Press Reaction Cited

LD141530Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

["Dangerous Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--According to reports from Washington, U.S. President J. Carter has said in an interview with the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the United States intends to take part in the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David as a "full participant" and not merely as a mediator, because Washington has "direct national interests in the Near East."

This statement by the U.S. President is a fresh and graphic testimony of Washington's intention to try to get a deal between Egypt and Israel at any cost. Having completely failed in its previous attempts to "remonstrate" its intractable partners in the separate bargaining process, the United States now wishes a new role as a kind of "ruler of the destinies" of the peoples of the Near East by overtly foisting its "settlement" conditions on them.

It is becoming evident that, according to the designs of the U.S. administration, this meeting should serve to strengthen the weakened influence of the United States and to establish its direct sway in this region. This is also illustrated by the fact that among the so-called new "constructive initiatives" of the White House, there is the proposal to station a contingent of U.S. troops in the Near East to "guarantee" the intended separate deal.

U.S. attempts to interfere openly in events in the Near East are causing serious alarm in the Arab world. The Lebanese paper ASH-SHARQ notes that, at the forthcoming meeting in Camp David, the U.S. is preparing to supplement the Israeli occupation of Arab lands with a U.S. occupation.

The paper points out that the main task of the coming talks between leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel is to discuss measures which would make it possible to consolidate Israel's occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of Jordan by dispatching U.S. troops to the Near East. The paper notes that, in this play which is being staged, an unseemly role has been allocated to As-Sadat. His only task is to put his signature to this capitulationist document.

Commenting on Washington's dangerous schemes in the Near East, the Baghdad paper AL-IRAQ writes that the United States intends to establish its control over the entire area from the Sinai desert to the West Bank of Jordan, irrespective of Arab interests.

It is characteristic that the Egyptian partner in the Camp David meeting that is being organized is already prepared to accept without hesitation any conditions which Washington dictates to him. It is no coincidence that the leading Cairo newspaper, AL-AHRAM, describes J. Carter's interview an an "important statement" and that Mansur, the editor-in-chief of the weekly OCTOBER, who is known for his close links with As-Sadat, openly praises the U.S. President's intention to take up the cause of a Near East "settlement." Tel Aviv, encouraged by As-Sadat's line of compromise and concessions, is continuing to take an inflexibly hard line.

Prime Minister Begin has repeatedly stated his categorical refusal to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and agree to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Furthermore, Israel is openly demonstrating its intentions to continue to carry out a policy of further settlement in occupied Arab lands.

According to reports from Western news agencies, the Begin government, true to its expansionist course, has decided to start in the near future the construction of five new militarized settlements on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. Their construction is viewed by Tel Aviv as a means of reinforcing Israeli positions on Arab lands. Progressive Arab public opinion says "No" decisively to the intrigues and plots of imperialism and its lackies in the Near East.

GLUKHOV COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF ISRAELI SOCIETY

LD141553Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Dangerous Facets of the 'Special Partnership'"]

[Text] "Uncertainty, alarm, disillusionment"--these constitute the unanimous assessment of the Western press on the domestic political situation in Israel. Israeli society is now experiencing a severe crisis that permeates the economy, politics and social relations. This crisis represents the pernicious consequences of the aggressive policy of the Tel Aviv hawks, who have transformed the country into a bridgehead of struggle against the national liberation movement in the Near East.

U.S. Near East policy has and continues to use Israel as a shock force. "As a privileged strategic ally of the United States," France's L'HUMANITE notes, "the State of Israel has invariably come to the defense of imperialist interests every time they have been jeopardized by the progress of the national and democratic movement in that region."

The American-Israeli partnership is a dangerous symbiosis of the hegemonic aspirations of the United States and the expansionist desires of Tel Aviv. The Israeli policy of aggression and its attempts to frustrate a just Near East settlement accord with the interests of the opponents of detente and the enemies of peace and progress. Relying on their support, Zionist circles are, in their turn, striving to implement plans for the creation of a "Greater Israel" and the retention of seized Arab lands. Let us note that Tel Aviv now controls an area seven times larger than Israel was when originally established by the United Nations.

Although the United States has recently been striving to involve reactionary Arab regimes in the implementation of its plans, the gamble on Tel Aviv remains its principal focus. The character of relations which have developed between Washington and Israel, and the "advantages" which each side derives from this alliance, can be seen in numerous examples.

Thus, from the first days of its existence, Israel has accounted for about 50 percent of all the military and economic aid which the United States has given to foreign states. In the last 8 years alone, for instance, almost $9 billion worth of weapons have been delivered. "In exchange for this," TIME magazine testifies, "Israel provides American military leaders and military industrialists with a unique gift: a laboratory where the latest arms and electronic systems have been tested under combat conditions in four Near East wars."

Tel Aviv's militarist policy line and the artificial maintenance of tension in the Near East insure an advantageous situation for weapons dealers. Every year Israel spends about 50 percent of its state budget for military purposes. For instance, in the last 10 years Tel Aviv's weapons purchases have increased 15 times. The money from Israeli orders accumulates in the safes of international, mainly American, military monopolies. Thus a vicious circle is formed in which the Israeli elite becomes linked to imperialist circles in the United States and a number of other countries.

The interests of the Israeli bourgeoisie are also directly linked with the militarist policy line. War-related work is its most remunerative occupation. According to Zo Haderekh, certain industrial enterprises are exempted from taxes. This increases by a billion the size of the profits of those who work for war.

A producer of surplus arms Israel itself plays the role of weapons dealer. Since the 1973 war it has increased its exports of military equipment fivefold. In 1976, Tel Aviv earned $320 million in the weapons business and expects to obtain up to $1 billion in the near future.

Exploitation of the occupied Arab territories yields particular economic advantages. It is not only a question of creating new militarized settlements and utilizing additional land areas. The natural resources belonging to the Arab states are being plundered. Israel's economy, France's LE MONDE writes, has benefited from the exploitation of cheap manpower from the occupied territories and this new market for Israeli goods (a million customers).

Israel's military-industrial complex has become integrated with the state apparatus. The army participates directly in policy-making, producing the figures who fill key state posts. In the last cabinet, a general held the post of prime minister and in the present cabinet a general holds the post of foreign minister, to say nothing of other posts such as defense minister or minister of agriculture.

Even a cursory analysis shows what powerful internal and external forces are backing Israel's present policy line of expansion and aggression. Their actions are organized on an international scale. This explains the defiant position taken by Tel Aviv in sabotaging the quest for peace in the Near East. Israel's well-oiled military-political machine continues to work for war in defiance of its people's national interests.

It is not difficult to see the consequences of the adventurism of the ruling elite for ordinary Israelis. At the end of the 1977-1978 fiscal year, Israel's foreign debt totaled $11 billion. Working people's living standards are falling steadily. In the last few years the growth of inflation has been much higher than in many other capitalist countries, while wages have remained frozen. Because of the colossal level of military expenditure, the proportion of appropriations allocated for education and housing construction was halved between 1976 and 1978.

As the Washington POST notes, Israel's population is seriously concerned about the grim economic situation in the country and is inclined to blame the government for what it calls the economic disorder.

Many Israelis now prefer to leave the Promised Land. In 1977 the number of departures equaled the number of new arrivals, nullifying the efforts of Zionist recruiters. At the present time, 1 Israeli in 10 is on the run. An Israeli Ministry of Education report identifies the main reason for the departures as the people's reluctance to identify themselves with Zionism.

The struggle against the government's expansionist policy line and for peace in the Near East is growing in Israel itself. Some 30,000 people participated in a meeting organized by the Peace Now movement, which represents the most diverse strata of the population. The struggle through strikes is expanding. A strike by the crews of ships in the merchant fleet--the longest and most expensive in Israel, in the assessment of AFP--lasted for about 3 months. There have been strikes by 60,000 teachers, El Al airline personnel and radio and television employees.

The adventurist policy line of Israel's ruling circles is arousing increasing opposition from the country's progressive and patriotic forces. This struggle is led by the communists who are upholding, under extremely difficult conditions, the ideas of lasting and just peace which open up the prospects of independent, free and progressive development for the Arab and Israeli peoples.

STROKLITSKIY ASSAILS ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN MIDEAST STANDS

LD141650Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stroklitskiy reports:

The Israeli authorities have announced the intention to build five new militarised settlements in the occupied Arab lands on the Western Bank of the Jordan River. This is not the first time that Tel Aviv is resorting to such an obviously annexationist practice of opening up lands. There are today already over 120 militarized settlements, which the Israeli authorities created in recent years in the occupied Arab territories.

Noteworthy is the fact that Tel Aviv passed a decision on the new settlements at the time when the Israeli-Egyptian separate negotiations are entering a new stage. It is common knowledge that Israel and Egypt have accepted President Carter's proposal to hold a new meeting early this September at Camp David to seek a framework for achieving peace in the Middle East.

By announcing its plans to build new settlements, Tel Aviv shows unequivocally that it does not intend to vacate the occupied Arab territories in the future, and refuses to recognise the rights of the Palestinians.

The tough stand of the Israeli leadership is a logical consequence of the historic peace initiative of the Egyptian President, Anwar as-Sadat. It is an open secret that the expansionist appetities of Israel, which enjoys active support of the United States, are increasing, while its claims are becoming ever more persistant as the wrangling around the separatist deal develops.

As to official Cairo it, as recalled by the Washington POST, has repeatedly asserted that the creation of new settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories is an important obstacle to a peace settlement" and that it would not sit down at a negotiation table with Tel Aviv as long as the latter refuses, specifically, to return to the Arabs the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. In reality the Egyptian authorities readily agreed to shift the separatist negotiations to Camp David. Many observers assessed this decision of Cairo as tacit consent to Tel Aviv's military presence in the occupied Arab territories, which, naturally, seriously jeopardizes a just solution of the Palestinian problem.

In the light of the above said, it is clear that approximation of the stands of Israel and Egypt, affected with the ever more active participation of the United States, has the purpose to delete the Palestinian problem from the questions that will be discussed at the negotiations by means of separate machinations and concerted efforts. It is also clear that the desire of the sides to solve the destiny of the Palestinians behind their back and to their detriment can by no means bring the peoples of the region the fair peace they desire so much. On the contrary, this will aggravate the already tense situation in the Middle East. A dangerous plan, indeed.

TASS REPORTS ON TALKS BETWEEN AL-HUSS, AL-ASAD

LD141634Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 14, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital became relatively calm yesterday after heavy shooting that had continued for several days. A certain normalization of the situation is being observed in the eastern part of the city, although single shots were heard there during the night.

It is more or less quiet in the south of the country, including the area of Kawkaba, where the Lebanese Army battalion, heading for Tibnin, was stopped by the right-wing forces. The command of the United Nations Interim Force held a meeting at its headquarters in An-Naqura, which reportedly discussed ways to break the political deadlock in the south Lebanese areas, and also questions of deploying the Lebanese Army there in conformity with the resolution of the Security Council.

Local commentators link the relative stabilization of the situation in the country with the visit to Syria of the Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Huss, which begins today. The prime minister will have talks with President H. al-Asad, Prime Minister al-Halabi and other Syrian leaders. The results of these meetings are expected to be of great importance for the prospects of settling the internal political crisis in the Lebanon. Local circles are alarmed in this connection by the statement by of C. Shamun, chairman of the conservative "Lebanese front", in which he demanded that the prime minister should refuse during the negotiations in Syria to prolong the mandate for the stay of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in the Lebanon which expires next month.

MOSCOW NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF BAHRAIN'S INDEPENDENCE

LD1421047 Moscow in Arabic to the World 1530 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The National Day of the State of Bahrain"]

[Text] On 15 August 1971, a new independent Arab state came into being and took its place on the world political map--the State of Bahrain. This island state achieved independence as the result of a long struggle against colonialism by the unified patriotic forces under the National Liberation Front. During its years of independence, Bahrain has attained certain successes in its economic and political development: It has laid the cornerstone of national industry. A large aluminimum factory and big flour mills have been built. A dry dock is also being built for ship repair.

Like other Arab countries, Bahrain assumed control of the activities of foreign oil monopolies. In the political field, the development of democracy under law has only just begun. After the constitution was approved, elections to the National Assembly were held. The elections brought a group of progressive figures to the Bahraini parliament. But in spite of this development, Bahrain is still far from being fully independent or free from all forms of imperialist exploitation and dependence.

The oil industry, as in the past, remains the backbone of the country's economy. The positions of foreign monopolies in this industry are still powerful. Indeed, one can even say that these positions have expanded since the declaration of independence. There are also over 70 branches of private Western banks which make huge profits from the pockets of Bahrainis.

U.S. imperialism attaches great importance to Bahrain in its strategic plans. The Pentagon is aware of Bahrain's geographical position, which can be used to dominate and control large areas in the gulf. For this reason, the Pentagon was quick to occupy the positions left by the British military at Al-Jufayr base. The agreement which entitles the United States to use of this base was formally canceled by the Government of Bahrain, but U.S. warships continue to drop anchor in Al-Jufayr ports.

U.S. imperialist circles continue their search for new ways to keep Bahrain and other Arab emirates in its political grip. To this end Washington has been encouraging efforts to form a military-political alliance in the gulf area.

But Bahraini Prime Minister Al Khalifah stated that his country stands firmly against concluding various treaties in the area. It is worth noting that Bahrain strong pressure from Saudi Arabia, where the royal family regardes the emergence of bourgeois democracy in this island as a threat to their obsolete system inherited from the Middle Ages.

AFP reports that, as a result of prompting from the Saudi royal regime, the National Assembly of Bahrain was dissolved and a number of patriotic elements were arrested.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that the Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the independence of the State of Bahrain and to establish diplomatic relations with it. The Soviet Union is prepared to develop economic and other relations with Bahrain on the basis of equality and mutual benefit if there is a desire on the part of the Government of Bahrain to do so.

VINOGRADOV ASSAILS UAE ALINEMENT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD141145Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article: "Oil Emirs of the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpt] Since its emergence in the international arena, the United Arab Emirates [UAE] has been closely watched by Western imperialist circles. In alliance with Saudi Arabia, they took measures to draw the new state into their military-political ambit and drag it into the arms race. Military expenditure in the Emirates now totals more than $770 million per year--30 percent of the state budget. The UAE Armed Forces, which number 21,100 men, are equipped with diverse, fairly modern military equipment of American, French and British manufacture. In May 1976, it was decided to unite the troops of all the Emirates under a common command. But there are reports that this decision has still not been carried through, since certain shaykhs and emirs are attempting to retain their own military formations.

Finding a common language with the reactionary rulers of Saudi Arabia, the UAE authorities support their policy in the international arena. Together with them they block the adoption of effective measures in OPEC to protect the rights of the oil-producing states. The UAE rulers are also among those who are attempting to create a military bloc in the Persian Gulf region with the aim of suppressing the national liberation movement in the area. The emirates have also joined the Arab military industry organization, whose task is to produce weapons for the reactionary regimes of the Arab East. And the fact that the shaykhs and emirs have a large quantity of spare cash makes this participation extremely substantial. The UAE has also been in the same camp as those who are mounting a provocative campaign against Democratic Yemen.

The oil emirs of the Persian Gulf perpetrate all these actions under the pretext of "insuring the security" of the gulf zone. However, the arms race and the concoction of military blocs cannot be a real guarantee of peace and security in this region of the globe. It is the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and neighborly relations among all Persian Gulf states on the basis of noninterference in one another's internal affairs and respect for the right of each state to independent development that would contribute to consolidating peace and security.

ABU IYAD SPEAKS ON SOVIET SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE CAUSE

LD131902Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, here is a declaration by Abu Iyad, [Salah Khalaf] member of the Central Committee of the Fatah organization, who speaks about the USSR's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

[Abu Iyad--begin recording] Speaking on this subject would take many hours. However, I can say, with all sincerity and faithfulness, that the Arab people, and particularly the Palestinian people, know that many of the victories of the Fatah liberation organization, whether politically outside Palestine or at the level of steadfastness inside the occupied land, have been achieved thanks to the assistance of the socialist states, the foremost of which is the Soviet Union. As for the Arab people in general, they are aware of the economic, political and military aid which the Soviet Union gives to our Arab people in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, the PDRY, Algeria, Libya and in almost all the countries friendly to the Soviet Union. The deviationism and anti-Sovietism of certain Arab rulers like As-Sadat will not make the Arab people forget the Soviet positions and the aid which the Soviet Union gives to us and to our Arab people. [end recording]

TASS REPORTS ON CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN IRAN

Violence Reported

LD132126Y Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 13, TASS--Since the introduction of martial law in the city of Esfahan, antigovernment unrest took place in several other cities--Shiraz, (Horremabad) and Kazvin--reports the Iranian press. Several people were killed and many wounded during clashes with the police. Military patrols in the streets of Esfahan continue. The squares are guarded by tanks and armoured troops carriers.

Reporting the bloody clashes in Esfahan, the paper KAYHAN writes that their cause is the plight of the town's people. Bad housing and catastrophic price rises for housing, transportation problems and the influx of the rural population to town in search of work--all this has led to a political explosion, writes the paper.

Curfew Imposed

LD112038Y Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, August 11, TASS--A curfew has been clamped down on the major Iranian city of Esfahan. These extraordinary measures, says the communique issued in Tehran, were taken as a result of three days of rioting in that city. According to reports reaching here, army units have been brought into Esfahan.

Unrest Continues

LD141818Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 14, TASS--According to the Iranian press unrest continues in the country, involving many cities. Disorders and anti-government demonstrations, write the papers KAYHAN and ETTELAAT, were held both in Tehran itself and in Ahvaz, Kumas, Arak, Ardabil, Kashan, Kermanshah, Horrabad, Tabriz and Qazvin. As a result of clashes between the demonstrators and security forces people were killed and wounded. The police has made numerous arrests.

According to the papers, despite the martial law introduced in Esfahan, clashes resumed between the troops and demonstrators. Military units continue to patrol the streets and squares of the city and the curfew is still in force.

The cabinet today held an urgent meeting chaired by Iranian Prime Minister J. Amuzegar to examine the political situation. The government appealed to the Majlis (lower chamber of parliament) for legislation approving the introduction of martial law in a number of Iranian cities.

TASS CITES TURKISH LEADERS OPPOSED TO U.S. BASES

Workers Party Leader

LD111936Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Istanbul, August 11, TASS--Nipat Sargi, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Turkey, has come out for the removal of American bases in Turkish territory. In his statement published in the newspaper CUMHURIYET he stressed that the reopening of such bases as Incirlik, Cigli and others would be tantamount to an unfriendly act toward the neighbouring countries. He urged the government to close these bases for good.

Former Foreign Minister

LD132130Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, August 13, TASS--A former foreign minister of Turkey, Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, came out against the resumption of the functioning of American military bases on Turkish territory. The earlier bilateral agreement with the U.S. about American bases, he stressed in an interview for the paper GUNAYDIN, is no longer valid and has no legal grounds. American bases will only "create an additional danger for Turkey's defence," the former minister said.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER DENIES RESUMPTION OF U.S. BASES' ACTIVITY

LD091453Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Turkish Newspaper Report"]

[Text] Ankara, 6 August--The influential Turkish newspaper CUMHURIYET, quoting competent circles in the Turkish Foreign Ministry, points out that reports from Washington on the imminent resumption of the activity of the U.S. bases in Turkey in connection with the U.S. Congress decision to lift the embargo on U.S. arms delivery to this country "are far removed from the truth."

There is no direct link between the lifting of the embargo and the resumption of the activity of the U.S. bases, the newspaper stresses. The decision to open the bases could only be taken in accordance with an agreement on joint defense, and at present there is no such agreement, since the agreement on military cooperation signed in 1976 by U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister I. Caglayangil never actually came into force.

Talks with the U.S. administration on a new military agreement, CUMHURIYET writes, can only begin after it has finally become clear under what conditions the embargo is being lifted.

RIGHTWING EXTREMIST TERRORISTS KILL FOUR IN ANKARA

LD111126Y Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, August 11 TASS--Four people were killed and more than ten were wounded in another provocation of the right wing forces staged in the Turkish capital. The newspaper TERCUMAN reports that last night thugs opened fire on several cafes and then fled. The local authorities established that they were members of a right wing extremist organization.

Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit condemned sorties of the right wing forces aimed at liquidation of democracy and at undermining the country's unity.

According to the data of the Turkish press, terrorists' raids in Turkey this year took the toll of more than 400 lives.

CYPRUS STUDENTS CONGRESS RESOLUTION SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD111446Y Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, August 11 TASS--Settlement of the Cyprus problem must be based on the decisions of the United Nations rganization and safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot state. This is said in a political resolution adopted by the Fifth Congress of the All-Cypriot Federation of Students and Young Scientists (POFNE).

Cyprus youth expressed its full support for the government of S. Kyprianou, spoke out resolutely for the withdrawal from the island of all foreign troops and its complete demilitarisation. The resolution stresses the urgent necessity of implementing the Soviet proposal on convening within the framework of the United Nations, a representative international conference on Cyprus.

CYPRUS PAPER SCORES PRC POLICY OF BLOCKING DETENTE

LD091710Y Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

["Exposure of Maoism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Nicosia, August 9, TASS--A characteristic feature of the present policy of the PRC is its hostile attitude to the progressive and peaceable forces of the world, writes the Cyprus newspaper DHIMOKRATIA in a commentary devoted to the policy of the present Chinese leadership. Mao's successors no longer conceal that they are in the same ranks with the aggressive imperialist forces and are actively cooperating with them in order to block the road to international and reverse mankind to the cold war times. China does not conceal either its readiness to come out in a united front with the most reactionary forces of imperialism against the socialist countries, the international communist and national liberation movements.

This disgraceful policy of the Chinese leadership encourages some figures in the West of Brzezinski type, who advocate a build up of international tensions, the newspaper stresses. Betrayal of the national liberation movement in Angola, Ethiopia, in Cyprus, Vietnam, and the anti-fascist movement in Chile are all vivid illustrations of Maoism's anti-Soviet policy.

The commentary stresses that chauvinism and great-power hegemonism, groundless territorial claims have resulted in the teaming up of the PRC with international reactionary and neofascist circles. Mao's successors shall be regarded as dangerous enemies of peace, the progressive and national liberation movement, as irreconcilable enemies of the socialist camp and traitors to the interests of the Chinese people itself, DHIMOKRATIA writes in conclusion.

CONGO PRESIDENT REVEALS COUP PREPARATIONS

LD142026Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, August 14, TASS--Forces of internal reaction, supported by international imperialism, were preparing to carry out a coup d'etat at night between August 13 and 14, stated here the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Joachim Yhombi-Opango.

The reactionaries, he said, speaking on the national radio, planned the murder of the present leaders of the state, a change in the social system. In collusion with the West the conspirators prepared for an intrusion by foreign mercenaries into the republic's territory. However, state security forces of the People's Republic of Congo frustrated the designs of the reaction.

The leaders of the conspiracy--former Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Congo, D. Miakassisa, a leader of the Congolese Army and a former minister of the interior, F. Mouzabakani, as well as B. Kolel and F. Matsione, are arrested.

The president called upon the Congolese working people to strengthen vigilance. The country's armed forces have been put into heightened combat readiness and control on the borders has been strengthened.

Addressing servicemen and members of the security forces Joachim Yhombi-Opango urged them to stand firmly on guard of the gains of the Congolese revolution and resolutely cut short any attempts by the reaction to undermine the people's gains.

FRELIMO PLENUM CONDEMNS 'INTERNATIONAL REACTION'

LD150819Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Despite Maneuvers"]

[Text] Luanda, 9 August--The fourth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique [FRELIMO] has opened in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. S. Machel, chairman of the party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who spoke at the plenum, declared that the working people's party that has been created in Mozambique enjoys broad support from the masses and is a reliable instrument for building the foundation of a socialist society in the country. Machel stated that a serious danger is threatening the liberation movements of southern Africa and the peoples of countries which have recently liberated themselves from the colonial yoke. This danger is linked to international reaction's maneuvers to overthrow the democratic governments on the African Continent. Efforts by imperialist circles to kindle conflicts between neighboring African states and the increase in their military and nuclear presence in various regions of Africa, including the Indian Ocean, Machel declared, are compelling us to intensify the struggle for security and the preservation of peace.

CPSU SECRETARY KAPITONOV MEETS VCP OFFICIAL 10 AUG

LD150821Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 10 August I.V. Kapitonov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. B.N. Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KRICHEVSKIY ASSAILS PRC'S 'CRUDE ENCROACHMENT' ON SRV

LD142058Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

The Peking Authorities are conducting a premeditated policy of provocations in order to complicate relations between Vietnam and China and to inflame the situation, not only in the border regions, but also inside Vietnam, by provoking serious incidents.

The world is already well aware of the incidents that occurred recently in the border regions of Bac Lung and Huu Nghi, as a result of which many Vietnamese workers were injured. On the night of 11-12 August, with the active connivance of the Chinese Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a serious incident was provoked at the main railway station in Hanoi.

As is known, on 12 July the Chinese authorities closed the border and forbade the entry of persons of Chinese nationality from Vietnam into China. At the same time, they continued to incite them to leave Vietnam. At the border points, where several thousand people have gathered, the situation has become extremely serious from all points of view. A large number of persons of Chinese nationality have also begun to gather in Hanoi. Those who had the correct documents have left Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities have suggested to the others that they return home and continue to work, bearing in mind the complicated situation on the border that has been caused precisely by the Chinese authorities' refusal to admit immigrants.

A large number of persons of Chinese nationality heeded the wise advice of the Vietnamese authorities and went back; only certain elements refused to carry out these instructions and instead caused a disturbance at the railway station. As a result of the incident, representatives of the Vietnamese administration, including Vietnamese security officials, who were carrying out their duties, were beaten.

A VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY report notes that the serious incident provoked at the Hanoi station, following the incidents at the border control point, once again shows that the Chinese side is continuing to poison the atmosphere at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks which opened in Hanoi last week.

The policy of provocation is a favorite method of the Chinese circles. This has been well-known for a long time. It has always caused indignation and anger and is a particularly repulsive policy toward Vietnam which only 3 years ago won a long liberation struggle and is now forced to cope with crude encroachment on its sovereignty.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE, JAPANESE CHILDREN IN PRIMORYE--Late last week the motorship Komsomolets Artema arrived in Vladivostok with a group of Vietnamese children, Pioneers from Haiphong, for their summer vacation in Primorskiy Kray. The passenger vessel Khabarovsk brought 40 Japanese schoolchildren from Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures to Nakhodka. The Japanese children will spend their 2-week vacation at the Volna and Saturn Pioneers camps. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--On 7 August Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received in Kiev a delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society headed by (Nguyen Van Vinh), Central Board chairman of the society and deputy chief of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Department for Foreign Relations. In a warm and friendly conversation the visitors were informed about the work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan. (Nguyen Van Vinh) expressed thanks for the hospitable reception given to the delegation in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine and spoke about the society's activity. Present at the conversation was Osnach, Presidium chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Committees. (Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU]

NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS SUMMARIZES COMMENT ON SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

Asian Press Comments

LD142042Y Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

["Whom Does the Treaty Suit?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, August 14, TASS--Numerous comments on the signing in Peking of the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" between Japan and China show that while broad circles of the world public resulutely condemn the treaty, it delighted the reactionary circles, militarists harbouring plans of military and economic expansion.

According to the Hong Kong magazine HSIN CHIH SHIH, these circles already discuss creating versions of an eastern alliance of NATO type under Peking's auspices through "building a bridge between the Japnese-Chinese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the Japanese-American security treaty". The magazine is of the opinion that the "article on opposing hegemonism plays the most important role in the Chinese strategy" in this respect.

In connection with the signing of the treaty, it is pointed out in the journalistic circles that numerous high-ranking Japanese military delegations visited China recently to promote its further militarisation. The journalistic circles are highly sceptical about assurances of Japanese leaders that the agreement concluded in Peking does not have an anti-Soviet character. It is noted that the signing of the treaty in Peking came after the incendiary article of Defence Minister of the PRC Hsu Hsiang-chien who proclaimed outright that "war is inevitable" and said that the Soviet Union is "enemy number one". In these conditions, local observers stress, the assurances of Japanese leaders that the Peking treaty "is not directed against a third country", sound unconvincing, to say the least.

Pronouncements of Chinese leaders show, too, that Peking, indeed, looks for the ways of widening the sphere of aggressive preparations. Thus, at a recent meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC Teng Hsiao-ping said that he "assesses in a positive way the fact that Japan possesses armed forces and is loyal to the Japanese-American treaty".

The signing of the Japnese-Chinese treaty was welcomed by the anti-popular South Korean regime. This was reported by the KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY. The treaty was assessed in Seoul as an instrument that will be useful to dictator Pak Chong-hui for heightening tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

The conclusion of the alliance between Peking and Tokyo was welcomed by those in Japan who do not want good relations between Japan and the USSR. Among them is also former Japnese Foreign Minister T. Kimura who praised the Japanese-Chinese treaty for its anti-Soviet nature.

The signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, writes the newspaper AKAHATA, caused profound concern of the Japanese public. The Communist Party of Japan declared that this treaty stimulates revival of Japanese militarism and will finally make Japan follow in the wake of the Chinese policy of aggression and great power chauvinism.

The newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN points out that the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty increased the concern of other countries of the region. Asian peoples grow ever more distrustful of China because of the Vietnamese-Chinese conflict over persons of the Chinese nationality and the heightening of tensions along the border and also of Japan because of its economic expansion, the newspaper writes.

PAP Commentary

LD131420Y Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, August 12, 1978--POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports:

PAP 19, Warsaw, 12 Aug--PAP Commentator on Japan-China Treaty

In connection with the signing of a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China, PAP commentator Tadeusz Rubach wrote:

The significance of the treaty signed in Peking undoubtedly by far exceeds the sphere of relations between Japan and China. It is not a treaty ending formally the state of war and normalizing relations between those two countries. If it were so, it should have been hailed with satisfaction like the establishment of Tokyo-Peking diplomatic relations 6 years ago. The point is, however, that the treaty signed in Peking contains formulations attracting Japan into China's anti-detente and anti-Soviet actions. By signing it the Japanese Government departed from the once voiced policy of equidistance in relations with her main neighbors, the Soviet Union and China, the policy which according to the majority of the Japanese population, outstanding representatives of the political and economic circles of that country, best corresponded to the broadly comprehended, long-term interest of Japan.

The Japanese-Chinese negotiations on the conclusion of the treaty dragged on for almost 4 years. It is true that Tokyo has long hesitated before deciding to sign the document with a clear anti-Soviet character. Japanese negotiators made efforts to modify and moderate the sense of the so called anti-hegemony clause, on which the Chinese side insisted. They met determined opposition of Peking for whom the treaty is first and foremost a tool of anti-Soviet policy. Rumours in Tokyo have it that it is personal rivalry with Japan's governing circles that forced Premier Takeo Fukuda to agree on the conclusion of the treaty on Chinese conditions, after long hesitation. It is believed that a considerable role was played by pressure exerted on Japan by the U.S., for which the Japanese-Chinese treaty is a handy instrument of the policy of confrontation with the USSR in the Far East.

Yielding to Peking's and Washington's pressure, Japan gave up and signed a treaty whose contents is incompatible with her vital interests. It is obvious that a treaty between two states aimed against a third one does not serve detente and stability in the Far East. On the contrary, it can cause an aggravation of tension in that part of the world.

[Above TASS report not monitored from PAP by FBIS field bureau.]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN USSR 15 AUG

LD150835Y Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--New Ambassador of Japan T. Uomoto has arrived here, it is officially reported.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION CITED

LD141550Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On 15 August, the Korean people will be marking a significant date: the 33rd anniversary of the country's liberation from the Japanese aggressors. TASS correspondent (Oleg Abramkin) reports from Pyongyang:

Significant changes have taken place in People's Korea during the 33 years since Soviet army units destroyed the Japanese imperialist's troops and opened the Korean people's path to freedom. Current facts and figures provide evidence of the workers' successes that have been achieved under the guidance of the Korean Workér's Party.

Presently the industry of the DPRK produces in a mere 5 days what it had produced before its liberation in 1944. [sentence as heard] The trade and economic relations between the DPRK and the socialist countries including the Soviet Union are developing successfully. When marking their liberation festival, the Korean people do not forget, however, that their innermost dream to unite the motherland has not yet been fulfilled. Despite the constructive efforts by the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government, the country has remained separated for over 35 years. This separation is caused by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and also the anti-popular policy of the Pak Chong-hui regime. The most recent events prove that the United States does not intend to fulfill its promise to withdraw its land forces from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. They are planning to further strengthen the South Korean Armed Forces and to supply it with further military assistance, thereby aggravating the tension in that part of the world.

The world's progressive public supports the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful unification of the motherland on a democratic basis. In the Soviet Union, the DPRK has a reliable friend which is providing it with principled support on the issue of the country's unification. The Soviet people will continue to express solidarity with the DPRK and will continue to make every effort to strengthen further the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal people of Korea.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION 12 AUG

LD121122Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of Mongolia Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal has arrived for rest in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the CPSU CC.

MPR RADIO STATION BUILT, RELAY LINE WORK CONTINUES

LD111522Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The building of a new radio station has been completed in Ulaanbaatar. This is one of four radio stations being built in Mongolia with the participation of the Soviet Union. At the same time, a 1,900 km long radio relay line is under construction. Its completion and the commissioning of the new radio stations will help to bring radio to the most remote parts of the country.

BRIEFS:

JAPANESE VISITORS IN NAKHODKA--Some 200 residents of Maizuru, which is a sister-city of Nakhodka, today arrived in Nakhodka aboard a friendship vessel. A meeting held to welcome the visitors was addressed by Togo Toadanichi, mayor of Maizuru City, and Vyacheslav Andreyevich Romanyuk, chairman of the Nakhodka Gorispolkom. On the same day a stone monument from Japan was installed in Nakhodka to commemorate the friendly relations between the two cities. The visitors will spend 2 days in Nakhodka and then depart on a tour of Siberia on the evening of 9 August.
[Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

GEORGIAN CP CC DISCUSSES RESULTS OF ANTICRIME CAMPAIGN

LD141629Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Party Concern for the Preservation of Public Order"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee has met and discussed the results of the campaign against lawbreaking and crime in the first half of 1978.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, and leading workers of administrative organs, ministries and departments, and scientific research establishments in the republic.

It was emphasized at the meeting that ina number of cities and rayons in the republic the campaign against lawbreaking and crime and the crime prevention work are of a low standard. Serious shortcomings were noted in the work of administrative organs in a number of rayons in the city of Tbilisi, the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the Adzharskaya ASSR, the cities of Kutaisi and Rustavi and in Mtskhetskiy, Telavskiy, Gardabansky, Zugdidskiy, Samtredskiy, Terzholskiy, Khobskiy, Zestafonskiy and Chekhataurskiy rayons.

Particularly alarming is evidence that the measures taken and the efforts made by internal affairs organs for the timely discovery of crimes are inadequate. The campaign against theft, hooliganism, infliction of bodily harm and other offenses is still being poorly conducted.

The participants in the meeting paid much attention to the questions of unswerving observance of socialist legality by all workers in republican administrative organs and of putting into practice Lenin's demand that punishment for a crime be inevitable.

Serious shortcomings occur in the work of court and prosecution organs. Instances of red tape, failure to observe deadlines for considering cases and wrong decisions that still occur in the work of these organs do nothing to strengthen socialist legality and law and order.

E. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the meeting's work. He pointed out that republic administrative organs had carried out a certain amount of work to strengthen law and order and socialist legality in the republic. In their work, however--particularly that connected with the prevention of delinquency--there are many serious shortcomings and omissions. Elimination of these problems depends above all on doing everything possible to strengthen the links between administrative organs and the public. A decisive reduction in the level of crime and success in work connected with preventing and forestalling delinquency can be achieved only for forming a united front composed of administrative organs and all the public, headed by party organizations.

The efficiency of work to prevent delinquency and crime among minors must be increased. Thus it is particularly important to secure the active support of the public, ministry organs of higher and secondary specialist education, juvenile inspectorates, the Georgian Council of Ministers State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the republic commission required to coordinate all work connected with the prevention and complete eradication of delinquency and crime among juveniles. Unity of action of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and all the public with the republic's administrative organs is necessary. [paragraph continues]

Sponging and a parasitic way of life are a breeding ground for crime and delinquency. It is known that idlers and people not engaged in socially useful labor most readily take up crime. Thus, each crime committed by a sponger should be closely examined by the appropriate organs and should be regarded as a serious shortcoming in their work.

The campaign against negative phenomena remains the most important direction of our work, and it cannot be curtailed until we bring it to its logical conclusion. In this connection the work of the commissions on strengthening discipline and fighting negative phenomena set up under ministries and departments is of great importance. They have been called upon to play an important part not only in the campaign against thefts of socialist property and graft, but in preventing crimes and offenses committed by employees of enterprises and establishments under the jurisdiction of these ministries and departments. They must react effectively to every violation of the norms of socialist society and Soviet laws.

In raising the standard of the republic's work to fight and prevent crime and delinquency, jurisprudence, which is somewhat divorced from practice, should be playing a bigger part. The valuable experience of delinquency prevention work is not scientifically summarized and disseminated.

Improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the republic goes on continuously, it was emphasized at the meeting. The administrative organs are the most important link in this process. That is why there is such a great need to study in depth, summarize, systematize and disseminate the positive experience of the campaign for exemplary public order. The further improvement of work with cadres of administrative organs and doing everything possible to increase party concern for raising the professional skill and qualifications of workers in the militia, the courts, the prosecution service and the judiciary and their political and moral standards are of particular importance.

Taking part in the meeting were Z. Chkeidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and G. Gvetadze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

CPSU CC NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF DONETSK OBKOM

LD141646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the organizational and political work of the Donetsk Obkom of the Ukrainian CP to insure the fulfillment of plans for construction and commissioning of production capacities.

The decision adopted notes that the oblast has accumulated positive experience in organizing the construction of a number of major industrial projects. In a short time construction of the following was completed: the 3600 rolling mill and an oxygen-converter shop at the Azovstalworks, the Donetsk cotton combine, Uglegorsk GRES and certain other projects.

At the same time, the decision stresses that the level of party guidance over capital construction by the Donetsk Obkom is still not fully in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee December 1977 Plenum and his speeches during his trip through Siberia and the Far East. Violations of plan discipline and failures to commission national economic projects by the set time have taken place.

There is wastage of time and materials on a large scale, and the frontranking experience of individual construction organizations, and particularly of teams working by the contract method, is not being propagated everywhere. Insufficient attention is being paid to introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in construction. All this has a negative effect on the results of work: During 2 and 1/2 years the plan for commissioning production capacities has not been completely fulfilled. At the same time, new capacities which have been commissioned are being developed only slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee decision stresses that the Bureau of the Ukrainian CP Donetsk Obkom is obliged to step up its organizational and mass political work to mobilize the collectives of construction organizations to completely fulfill their production tasks and adopted socialist pledges. There must be an improvement in coordinating the work of all links in the construction process. The achievements of science and technology and high efficiency methods of organizing labor and management must be introduced on a wider scale.

The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are advised to step up their supervision over the fulfillment of measures to master the planned capacities of enterprises and provide the necessary aid in this matter to primary party organizations.

GEORGIAN RAYKOM PLENUM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD140731Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report under general heading: "Party Raykom Plenums"]

A Tsulukidzeveskiy Georgian CP Raykom plenum has been held and has examined an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade V. Sh. Kurtskhaliya from his post as first secretary of the raykom and removed him from the raykom bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade V.A. Kvaratskheliya party raykom first secretary and bureau member.

Comrade Dzh. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN MEETING ON ALCOHOLISM--The Magadan Obkom Bureau today discussed the work of party and soviet organizations in intensifying the struggle against hard drinking and alcoholism in Olskiy Rayon and heard reports by Raykom First Secretary Nutytegryne and Rayispolkom Chairman Shcherbakov. The meeting noted that the raykom and the rayispolkom have done some work to step up the struggle against hard drinking and alcoholism in the rayon and have considerably improved training among workers. The meeting also uncovered shortcomings in their work and particularly noted the unsatisfactory work of the rayispolkom and some party organizations in controlling fulfillment of decisions. The meeting adopted a resolution outlining measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in this work. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

CSA: 220 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN MUST BE PRODUCED IN 1978

LD141110Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] According to this year's plan, 220 million tons of grain crops will have to be produced. Almost 240 million tons of haylage and straw have to be procured, and 245 million tons of silage have to be laid in. The conditions for the growth of grasses and fodder procurement are favorable almost everywhere. The task consists of insuring that highly productive use is made of all machinery and transport. As the USSR CSA reports, the plan for the cutting of grasses has been dealt with successfully by farms in Turkmenia, Kirgiza, Uzbekistan and the Baltic Republics. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan, for example, a 1 and 1/2 year's supply of haylage has already been laid in and procurement is continuing.

The green harvest is proceeding under difficult conditions in the central region of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Half the grasses have not yet been cut. Only about 30 percent of the hay has been laid in. But nevertheless it should be stated that foremost farms are successfully countering the weather's caprices with good organization of labor and creative initiative.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14 AUGUST

LD150146 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 14 August reports that grain has been threshed from a quarter of the sown area in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast--that is, 500,000 hectares.

At 0700 GMT the radio informs its listeners that harvesting has begun in the southern area of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. This year 2.3 million hectares of grain crops have been planted in the kray.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that grain cutting on farms in the southern rayons of Odesskaya Oblast has been completed in record time. The oblast has already put 1.25 million tons of grain in the country's granaries. The radio also reports that grain has been cut on 500,000 hectares in Lipetskaya Oblast--half the total area planted in grain.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that farms in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine are completing the harvesting of their early grain crops. Despite bad weather, the radio says that farmers in Khersonskaya Oblast have already delivered 500,000 tons of grain to state granaries.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that 800,000 tons of grain have been reaped in Kurskaya Oblast.

At 1200 GMT the radio informs its listeners that farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast have cleared 5 million tons of grain to date. Farmers in Altayskiy Kray are said to have begun harvesting spring wheat, which occupies 3.5 million hectares in the kray. Harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. There are 2.3 million hectares of grain there to be harvested.

At 1430 GMT the radio reports that grain reaping in the Ukraine's southern oblasts has practically been completed.

At 1445 GMT the radio informs its listeners that mass harvesting of early cereals has started in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Barely and oats occupy 700,000 hectares here.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that 500,000 hectares of early grain crops have been reaped in Lipetskaya Oblast--half the area sown.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS UKRAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 12-14 AUG

AU141412Y [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 12 August reports that the "farmers of the Crimea are about to complete the grain delivery plan. In the republic as a whole, early grain crops have been mown on more than 12.5 million hectares, or 87 percent of the total area sown, and more than 10 million hectares have been threshed.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 12 August quotes a radio correspondent as saying that in Zakarpatskaya Oblast the "harvest is nearing completion." Grain yields are said to average 33-36 quintals per hectare. New mechanized granaries have been built in the oblast to store the crop.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 14 August reports that Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers have delivered to the state 550,000 tons of grain out of the 853,000 tons pledged. In Chernigovskaya Oblast grain crops are reported to have been mown on 570,000 hectares or 87 percent of the plan. In Poltavskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on 728,000 hectares and threshed on about 85 percent of the area mown. Grain mowing is said to have been completed in the southern rayons of Kharkovskaya Oblast.

A radio correspondent says in the newscast that "this year Khersonskaya Oblast farmers have obtained good yields of early grain crops. Nearly all of these crops have already been stored in state granaries. About 500,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat varieties alone have been delivered." At the Skadovsk grain reception enterprise, according to the correspondent, grain has been carefully dried, cleaned and put in storehouses with good ventilation.

LOW LEVELS OF HARVEST EQUIPMENT READINESS CRITICIZED

LD150957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Commentary by N. Stolbushkin, USSR deputy minister of agriculture: "Quickly, Harmoniously and Without Losses"]

[Text] This year promises a weighty harvest of grain crops. The most crucial harvesting period has arrived. "The main thing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, "is to prepare the material and technical base promptly and comprehensively, and to harvest the crop as quickly as possible and without losses."

The success of the harvesting campaign depends largely on how the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared the equipment and on how efficiently the motor vehicle pool is used. This is discussed in all the material on this page of PRAVDA. About 667,000 grain harvesting combines have been prepared for the harvesting, which is about 94 percent of all units and 2 percent more than at the same time last year. There is a high proportion of readiness among windrow harvesters and grain cleaning machines.

Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays have completed the harvesting of grain crops in an organized way. Machine operators in Rostovskaya, Chimkentskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and some other oblasts are working in shock fashion. Socialist competition has been mounted there for exemplary agricultural work following the example of the Rostov Gigant Sovkhoz.

The experience of the Ipatovskiy farmworkers has been widely disseminated. Almost all equipment is used within harvesting and transport teams and detachments. Almost 70 percent of grain harvesting combines are equipped with appliances for harvesting lodged grain crops.

The machine operators of Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, who initiated the competition for the all-round utilization of equipment, have gathered in the harvest quickly and without losses, as they did last year. In 3.5 days they cut grain crops into swaths on an area of 138,700 hectares. The area covered daily by a single unit was more than 60 hectares. The threshing of grain crops was completed there in just 10 days.

The machine operators of Peschanokopskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast, who with a yield of 30 quintals of grain crops per hectare brought the area cut into swaths by each unit up to 55 hectares and the area threshed up to 20 hectares, have achieved high indicators.

However, things are not going so well everywhere. The equipment on some farms of Amurskaya, Kostromskaya, Kurganskaya, Novosibir-skaya and Chitinskaya oblasts has not been prepared satisfactorily. In a number of rayons harvesting work is being mounted at a slow pace. Vehicle stoppages occur frequently and in some places the vehicles are only used in daylight hours. Party committees and agricultural organs are taking steps to quickly rectify the situation.

The harvesting period has arrived in regions of Non-Chernozem Siberia and the Northern Caucasus. But it is not greeted everywhere in militant fashion. There are instances of a formal attitude toward creating harvesting and transport complexes. For instance, at the Talovskiy Sovkhoz in Yelanskiy Rayon, Volgogradskaya Oblast, the equipment has been gathered into a single subunit, even though no technical servicing unit has been created. Therefore, when the machines break down the deficiencies are eliminated only slowly. The performance of the machine operators is below the planned level. Manufacturing defects in equipment are creating many problems for rural working people. Gearbox governors and combine clutches frequently let them down. Sometimes new equipment is received without the necessary tools and sets of parts. In Novosergiyevskiy Rayon of Orenburgskaya Oblast alone it has been impossible to insure a timely start to the work of 32 Sibiryak combines for this reason. The subunits of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [presumably "State Committee for Agricultural Equipment"] and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are to blame here. Sometimes trucks too are standing idle because of a shortage of fuel.

Industry is sending increasing numbers of combines, tractors and motor vehicles to the countryside. It is very important to insure that efficient operation and the extensive development of competition among machine operators to achieve the highest yield from equipment.

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS STATUS OF HARVEST OPERATIONS

LD141331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Valuing Every Hour"]

[Text] The expanses of our motherland's fields are vast and the farmer's working days strenuous and absolutely packed with work. Day by day the amount of grain flowing into the granaries is increasing.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 7 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped into windrows on an area of 39.5 million hectares. This is 31 percent of the total area of these crops. Some 27.3 million hectares of crops have been threshed, 69 percent of that which has been reaped. Last week reaping machines each day cut more than 1.5 million hectares of grain crops. The harvest toil is expanding in the RSFSR where grain fields occupy 77.3 million hectares. The grain has already been reaped on an area of 20.8 million hectares and the windrows have been gathered up from 12.4 million hectares.

Responding in deeds to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, and to the initiative of the collective of the Gigant Sovkhoz, Rostovskaya Oblast, the rural workers are seeking to gather the harvest rapidly and to give the country more grain of higher quality. The fulfillment of this first commandment is the farmers' most important duty to the state. It is precisely in that way that the competition stalwarts understand it. The farmers of the Kuban and Don have each sent more than 3 million tons of grain to the elevators. Two consignments of 2 million tons have been sent by the farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray and Volgogradskaya Oblast.

A great success has been achieved by the collectives of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Zaprorozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. The motherland's granaries have received from them 1.25 million and 1.215 million tons of grain respectively. The farms of the Ukraine--where by 7 August, out of 15.3 million hectares, some 11.4 million had been reaped, or 75 percent of the grain crop--have also improved the quality of the grain.

The attainment of a high harvesting tempo is being greatly promoted by the ubiquitous use of advanced labor methods, and above all the Ipatovskiy methods. Thousands of harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments are at work on the fields. At the same time the harvest toil is also bringing to light instances of a lack of organization, leading to equipment stoppages and losses of grain through spillage. In Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts, as everywhere in the Central-Chernozem Zone, rain and wind had lodged the grain in places. Although this is not the first time that bad weather has occurred there, not all the units are equipped for harvesting wet and lodged grain and the gap between reaping and threshing is considerable. Certain farm managers, having reassured themselves that the grain has ripened well, are shutting their eyes to shortcomings in the organization of the harvest.

The majority of farms in Moldavia and Central Asia are completing the threshing of the grain crops. Here, too, violations of production methods are occuring. In Tadzhikistan's Gissarskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy rayons the work has been dragging out for almost 6 weeks. The cereals are being left to stand too long and they are shedding their grain as they stand. The party and soviet organs must take strictly to task those responsible for these omissions and must block these losses.

There is a rich harvest this year in the Volga Region. In Volgogradskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts the harvest is drawing to a close. The fieldworkers of Orenburgskaya Oblast and Bashkiria are taking over the harvest relay baton. The grain fields of Orenburgskaya Oblast amount to almost 5 million hectares. About 700,000 hectares of this area have been reaped and threshed. But here too an uninterrupted passage for the grain has not been insured everywhere. In Sharlykskiy and Novosergiyevskiy rayons there are pits and bumps along the main routes that the grain takes, and in places these routes are blocked.

The harvest is increasingly making its presence felt in regions of Siberia and north Kazakhstan. On the whole, people are ready for the harvest here. However, the machine operators of a number of Turgayskaya Oblast sovkhozes have not readied all the combines and the procurement workers of Tselinogradskaya Oblast have still not put the storage depots, driers and grain cleaning facilities in order.

Concern about the harvest--and this was particularly noted by the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum--is a matter for all the Soviet people. Yet far from all the managers of industrial enterprises and heads of ministries and departments are paying due attention to the needs and requirements of the farmers. For example, the Zavolzhskiy engine plant has failed to supply the country with spare parts for trucks worth hundreds of thousands of rubles. The country's railroad workers, although they have, on the whole, improved shipment of the harvest produce, are holding up the delivery of freightcars to the elevators of the Ukraine and the Volga Region.

The grain harvest is combined with other important concerns for the farmer. Fodder procurement is underway: By the end of July the country's farms had laid in 32.5 million tons of hay and 56.4 million tons of cured hay, which is 52 and 91 percent of the plan respectively. However, in many rayons of Tambovskaya Oblast, and of the Kalmytskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSRs, the quality of the fodder remains low and a considerable proportion of the vitamin meal and cured hay does not meet zootechnical requirements. Special attention must be paid to the harvesting of fruit and vegetables.

The winter crops sowing time is approaching. This year it has coincided with the peak harvesting time, which is rendering the execution of this important agronomic practice more difficult. Without allowing attention to the harvest to slacken, it is necessary to prepare the sowing areas in good time, to apply organic and mineral fertilizers to the soil and bring the seed up to the requisite condition. In most regions of the country, favorable conditions have developed for obtaining harmonious shoot development and for the normal development of winter crops. The main task now is not to let the optimal times for covering over the sown grain slip by.

The efficient organization of labor on the fields, on the threshing floors and at the elevators, and the enhancement of each worker's responsibility for the fate of the harvest guarantee the success of the harvest toil and the timely fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

POLAR EXPLORERS TO WINTER AT ANTARCTIC STATION

LD141413Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "There, in the 'White Continent'"]

[Text] Leningrad, 9 August--For the first time Soviet polar explorers will be spending the long Antarctic winter at the new Russkaya field base that has been set up in one of the little-studied regions of the western sector of the "White Continent." In addition to observing nature and the climate, they will be occupied with extending the scientific settlement. This is provided for by the program of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition, the formation of which has only just been completed.

Candidate of geographical sciences A. Artemyev, chief of the expedition's winter team, reported that more than 280 persons, including foreign colleagues of the Soviet scientists from the GDR, Poland and the United States, will be spending the winter at stations and observatories flying the USSR flag.

The expedition's plans include a number of new experiements. For the first time, for instance, a base station is being organized to monitor the purity of the environment. Antarctica--the most "sterile" continent in the world--will thus become a unique natural standard for monitoring the proliferation of industrial contaminants in the planet's atmosphere.

The modernization of the Soviet scientific centers is continuing. The appearance of the Novolazarevskaya Station will be totally renewed and spacious houses will be built there using insulated aluminum panels. And at the Bellinghausen Station (on Waterloo Island), a "polar house of friendship" is being built for meeting with foreign guests and tourists who frequently visit this "warm" corner of the Antarctic.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE CRYSTAL, ALLOY EXPERIMENTS

LD141538Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, August 14, TASS--The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing the planned program of research and experiments on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3.

A series of technical experiments in space materials science have been carried out in the past few days, including the Soviet-Polish Sirena (siren) experiment on the Kristall (crystal) installation. The experiments were carried out to obtain semi-conductor materials in conditions of imponderability: crystals of cadmium salenide, gallium arsenide, indium antimonide and also crystals of solid solutions.

The crew of the complex is continuing today technological experiments on the Splav (alloy) and Kristall (crystal) installations.

In the course of the day the cosmonauts prepared the scientific equipment for further experiments, unloaded the transport ship Progress-3, disassembled the used equipment of the Salyut-6 station.

Biological experiments are being continued on board the complex to study the development of plants in conditions of a long-term space flight.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew, the flights systems of the complex are functioning normally. Both cosmonauts feel well.

BRIEFS

FILMING UNDER ARTICLE ICE--Moscow, August 10, TASS--Unique shots taken under the ice of the Arctic at the geographical point of the North Pole open a new documentary film "The Artic Is Above Us." It describes the work of scientists at the Arctic and the Antarctic Scientific-Research Institute as they observed drifting ice in the area of the Severny Polyus-23 Station. The film's narrative is given by the leader of the group, geographer Vladimir Grishchenko. In the half-year period, expedition participants spent more than one thousand hours under ice. They studied the relief of the lower surface of the ice armour of the central Arctic, the dynamics of its formation, structure, chemical composition. Though the polar explorers were supplied with first-class equipment, every descent concealed unexpected dangers, which those who see the film will be able to observe. The picture reveals a hitherto unknown underwater world of the Arctic with its numerous live inhabitants. It opens a new section in Arctic studies--underwater glaciology. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION SEASON--The Arctic navigation season is currently in full swing. The motorship Putyatin of the Far Eastern steamship line has arrived in Tiksi. It is the first transport vessel to call in at the port. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

PROFESSOR BOGOROV EXPEDITION--The Professor Bogorov, a scientific research vessel of the Far Eastern Scientific Center, has left on a 4-month voyage that will first take it to the Maldives in the Indian Ocean and later to the north Australian coast and the islands and archipelagos of New Guinea. An expedition of the Pacific Ocean Institute of Bioorganic [Bioorganicheskoy] Chemistry headed by (Rasskazov), candidate of biological sciences, which is aboard the vessel, will concentrate its main attention on biochemical and physiological study of marine organisms. During the voyage the expedition will establish contacts with Australian scientists who are conducting similar research. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW]

ARCTIC SHIPPING--The motorship Anton Buyukly of the Sakhalin maritime steamship line will arrive in Nakhodka on 11 August to take on general cargo destined for the Arctic area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW] The tanker Bam will arrive in Ventspils tomorrow from Bombay to take on cargoes for the Arctic. The tanker Gornopravdinsk is on its way to the Arctic from Ventspils. The tanker Usinsk is completing an Arctic voyage and will be in Nakhodka on 5 August. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW]

SHANTARSKIYE ISLANDS EXPEDITION--The motorship Yakov Sinyakin is enroute to the Shantarskiy Islands with an expedition of the Khabarovsk Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. The islands are well known for their sea mammal rookeries and numerous birds. The expedition's scientists will conduct complex research of the islands' rich fauna. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW]

NORTHERN SEA ROUTE SHIPPING--The icebreaker Yermak of the Far Eastern steamship line is escorting vessels on the northern sea route. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW]

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